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Poetry.

For the Blade.

BEWARE.

W. S. FRAZIER.

Beware, young lady, beware!
A serpent lies coiled in the lees of that cup
Which your handsome "young man" has so gaily caught up
And drained to the dregs. He may laugh at your fears,
But if you would shun the disgrace and the tears
Of the helpless, despairing, disconsolate wife
Of a drunkard who fain strives all hope from your life;
When the years have flown by and the fiend has control
Of that fine-looking young man, mind, body and soul—

Beware!

Beware, young lady, beware!
This life has enough of pain, trouble and care
For those who act wisely. Then turn from the snare
Of the deadly drink demon; that promise, fair-spoken,
Of reform after marriage, is sure to be broken.
Oh, heed then the counsels of wisdom and truth
That the age he not cursed with the choice of sky youth.
There are many young men, brave, noble and strong,
Then choose not from Satan's Bacchanalian throng—

Beware!

EDUCATIONAL COURTSHIP.

She was a boston maiden, and she'd scarcely passed eighteen,
And as lovely as an houri, but of grave and sober mien;
A sweet encyclopedia of every kind of lore,
Though love looked coyly from behind the glasses that she wore.

She sat beside her lover with her elbow on his knee,
And dreamily she gazed upon the slumbering sea,
Until he broke the silence, saying, "Pray, Minerva dear,
Inform me of the meaning of the Thingness of the Here?

"I know you've just from Concord, where the lights of wisdom be,
Your head crammed full to bursting, love, with their philosophy—
Those learn'y-headed sages and maids of hosiery blue—
Then solve me the conundrum, love, that I have put to you."

She smiled a dreamy smile and said: "The Thingness of the Here,
Is that which has not passed and hasn't yet arrived, my dear."
"Indeed," the youth continued, with a calm, unruffled brow,
"The Thingness of the Here is just the Thisness of the Now."

A smile flamed the lover's face, then without an audible haste,
He slid a manly arm around the maiden's slender waist,
And on her cherry lips impressed a warm and loving kiss,
And said, "Love, this is what I call the Nowness of the This."

Our Story Teller.

For the Blade.

MISS KITTY'S WATER-CURE.

By GEORGE ANNABLE.

When Mr. and Mrs. Johnson came to settle at Millbury, twenty years ago, if they could have known that they were to be blessed with a daughter fair enough to turn the heads of the entire male population, they would perhaps have chosen none less alluring spot for building their cottage. It stood in the midst of large trees, with the green swell of a low hill at its back and the sloping banks of the mill-river in front, beyond the winding road. There never was a more charming background for a charming girl, whose beauty and caprice was quite unsettling in daylight, and in prosaic spots, and in the moonlight ramble under the trees in this enchanted bower, had been the fatal nucions of delight to more than one hoping and distaining lover.

On this April evening, with the moon at its full, Kitty was standing at the gate, whirling her hat by its strings, and talking with a quiet-faced young man, who stood just outside, with his arm thrown over the gate-post. Kitty's chin was held a little higher than was strictly becoming, as she said, half-angrily, "If I were you, Ben Osgood, I wouldn't be teasing a girl about marrying me, when I could see she didn't like it."

"I've never meant to tease you, Kitty," answered Ben., his honest face quite pale, "and I'm sure you've never seemed to dislike what I've said about marrying until just lately. What has made you change so?"

"Oh, I don't know as anything in particular," answered Kitty, with affected carelessness. "Sometimes people change their minds without knowing why themselves. I don't believe we are very well suited, Ben."

"Did you ever think anything about our not being suited before Mr. Wells came, Kitty?" asked Ben, his voice growing more quiet, as his feelings deepened. There was a painful pause. Kitty was silent, and Ben watched her downcast face, which the moonlight seemed to touch with a personal sense of its being something too good to lose. At length he said with an effort, "Well, if it is your wish, I will never say anything more about it. I have nothing to say against your choosing for yourself. It wouldn't be right for you to marry me when there's some one else you care more for. Good-bye, Kitty." He held her passive hand a moment, and then suddenly drew her closely to him. "I can't forget that you've been my promised wife for a year," he said, with a sob in his voice. "Give me one more kiss for the sake of that." He waited, but the lovely face was still averted, and Ben instantly released her, walking slowly away without another word.

Kitty stood at the gate, a little terrified at what she had done. What would her father say? She had not meant to quarrel with Ben, at least not to the extent of breaking their engagement just now. She had relied upon his coaxing her out of her half-pettish humor as he had so often done before. She did not intend to refuse the kiss, either. If he cared much about it, why hadn't he turned her face around and taken it? Kitty did not wish him to be angry with her, but there was no disputing the fact, that since Mr. Wells came to Millbury a couple of months ago, she had had many burning doubts about Ben being the man she wanted to marry. She began to have an uneasy sense that his high position in the Village was due to the inexperience of the Village people, who had never before had an opportunity to compare him with so handsome and accomplished a gentleman as Mr. Wells, and the graceful homage the latter paid to Kitty herself, gave her a sense of delight in the power of her beauty, that she had never felt before. So, after all, as she leaned upon the gate to-night, watching the river rushing madly by, swollen with a week's heavy rain, she was not prepared to say that she was exactly sorry about her rupture with Ben.

When she returned to the house she went directly to her little bed-room which opened off from her mother's. She was to stay alone that night, her mother having been called to South Fork by the illness of a sister. But Kitty had no cause for fear, burglaries and midnight assassinations not having established themselves as accompaniments of civilization in Millbury. As she braided her bright hair before the little mirror, she held her face close to the glass, and scanned its satin-smooth skin in search of freckles, of which she stood in mortal terror. She was all the time unconsciously trying to make out a case against Ben, in order to give some show of reason to her own conduct.

"I never noticed before to-night how crooked Ben's nose is," she said to herself, with a fastidious little shrug, which might be pardoned her in her careless security over her own nose, with whose delicate outlines her worst enemy could not have found fault. This fact was surely a sort of presumptive evidence that she ought not to be condemned to the life-long annoyance of pouring coffee opposite a man whose feature had swerved from the line of rectitude.

Kitty was soon asleep—asleep with that sense of security which comes from long, uninterrupted safety. But about 2 o'clock she awoke suddenly with a dim sense of alarm. What was that strange, rushing noise in the room? She sat up in bed to listen, and with her awakening senses the rushing sound deepened into a roar. There was just light enough for her to see something gleaming and flashing all over the floor of the room. She reached her hand over the edge of the bed and drew back with a scream of terror. It was water—nearly up to the level of the bed. Then instantly Kitty remembered some talk she had heard in the Village that afternoon about the rise in the river threatening the dam, and that if the dam gave way, the dyke would go too. But this was talk that had risen periodically every Spring, ever since Kitty could remember, and had made no more impression upon her than Granny Strong's yearly predictions of the end of the world.

Still if that had really happened? Kitty did not at first realize the extent of her danger. She had a cool head on her graceful shoulders, and felt certain that her father would send for her immediately. She stood up in bed and drew aside the curtain from the window. No wonder she shrank back with a cry of alarm. The valley in which their cottage stood was filled with water as far as she could see, the smooth surface broken not more than a quarter of a mile away with a mad, foaming current, just visible in the dim light. Kitty's first impulse was to lower the window and shout for help. But what good would it do? Her voice could not be heard a rod away, above the noise of the rushing water, and the only house between them and the village, a half a mile away, was occupied by a solitary woman and her two small children. Clearly the only thing for her to do was to make herself as safe and comfortable as possible, and wait for some one to rescue her. She was recalled to the necessity for immediate action by feeling the water flow stealthily over her bare feet as she stood in the bed. With some little difficulty she clambered to the top of a high, old-fashioned bureau which stood near, taking the pillows from the bed with her and rolling them up to make a seat. With nothing to do now but watch the water rise through the darkness, Kitty was absorbed with that intense mental activity which no one obliged to face a great danger passively could fail to experience. Every event of her life seemed to crowd instantly upon her, and most of all she thought of Ben with tenderness and self-accusation. She felt for the first time the value of his patient, gentle love for her, his unselfish delight in her beauty, and the quiet reverence with which he always treated her. How could she ever have thought Ben stupid and tiresome? "If he was only here this minute, so that I could tell him how sorry I was for what I said last night; poor, dear Ben," said Kitty, with the remorseful tears rolling down her cheeks. She thought of the ring and chain he had given her, lying in a little jewel-casket in the bureau drawer under her, and reaching over she pulled out the drawer at the risk of falling into the water, and felt around for the little box. There was a good deal of comfort in slipping the pretty ring on her finger, and clasping the chain around her neck, and thinking with a choking sob, that if she were drowned here all alone Ben would find them on her, and know she was sorry. For Kitty's position became every moment more perilous. The water arose with alarming rapidity. It was up as far as the bottom of the top drawer in the bureau already, and it seemed to Kitty that the house was moving from its foundations. How long the minutes were, as she listened and watched with an intentness that seemed at length to destroy the power of her senses, and she could not tell whether it was the steady lap of the waves against the sides of the house that she heard, or the pulsing of her own blood in her ears. At length that impenetrable darkness which precedes the dawn settled over everything, and Kitty could not even see the gleam of the water in the room. But she knew that it was creeping steadily up, for she reached over the edge of the bureau every moment to measure its progress. Now it was on a level with the bureau top. A moment more and it flowed over her feet. She drew them up under her, bowed her head upon her arms, and sobbed aloud. Where was her father—where was Ben—to leave her to die alone in this horrible way? She partly rose, and threw out her arms with a strong impulse to fling herself into the water, and escape the clutch of a gradual, suffocating death. Then, thorely chilled with the raw night air, against which she had no protection but her thin night-dress, and stupefied with despair and terror, she sank back upon her pillows almost swooning. The water rose about her, flowed over her cramped and stiffened knees. Still she did not move, but stared into the darkness with blank, despairing eyes. She tried to resign herself to a cruel, strangling death. Either Ben or her father had forgotten her, or—perhaps they were drowned themselves and couldn't come. At any rate, it would all be over in a few minutes more.

Just then there was a terrific crash at the window, followed by another and another, that cleared the opening entirely. Kitty's first thought was that some floating log had struck the house, but in an instant more a gleam of light from a lantern fell cheerily across the black water, and a voice, hoarse with dread and anxiety, was calling her name. It was Ben, at last—dear, old Ben. She would have heard his voice if she had been dead, she thought, and she answered faintly. "Here I am, Ben; in here on the bureau."

"Thank God for that!" was the trembling response from the boat. A moment more and a little boat was alongside the old bureau, and Kitty, lifted in by Ben's strong arms, was clinging convulsively to him.

"Don't cry, Ben dear," she whispered, feeling his tears over her face. "It's all right now. It was a hateful thing I said last night about our not being suited, and Mr. Wells hasn't anything to do with it." Ben kissed her silently, his heart too full for words, and in a moment had her transferred to the larger boat outside the window, with her chilled and stiffened little body wrapped in a warm blanket. He rowed swiftly across the broad water, to the higher land back of the valley, keeping his glad eyes on Kitty's face, which beamed above her blanket, pale, but radiant in the breaking light of the morning. As soon as they landed, he built a fire in a sheltered spot, and while he chafed Kitty's benumbed hands and feet, she nestled fondly against him, and said with a roguish smile, "After all, Ben, I think your nose is just crooked enough to be becoming. I wouldn't have it any different if I could."

Pres. Arthur shaves himself. The barber who has shaved four Presidents and Mr. Hayes trims his hair and whiskers.

PIONEER LIFE.

Knocking the Feathers Off a Toad—The Formula of Family Worship in the Long Ago Among the Western Settlers.

BY DR. SCOTT, OF LANCASTER, O., AUTHOR OF "PIONEER SKETCHES."

An Irishman came over to this country in 1828, for the purpose of making it his home. He had a brother who had preceded him a few years, and with whom he was living while he should complete his arrangements to send back to the old country for his family, that he had left behind. He was literally and legitimately a son of Erin in every respect; and of all the funny Irishmen it has ever been my lot to come in contact with, he was the funniest. The unique wit for which that people are so justly characterized, in him overflowed at every outlet, and sparkled in every point of his features. Nobody could get ahead of him or propound a question he could not answer, and generally bring out roars of laughter. And although he did not know everything, by a great deal, still he had the tact of making people think he did; and generally got out of a dilemma so readily as to turn the laugh on the other side. There was a great deal that was so purely American that he could not master it, though he readily turned it all into pleasant fun. He was never cornered; and never beaten at a joke. Two things that were new to him were guns and toads. He had never seen a toad in his own country, or fired off a gun. He had never risen to that privilege in his "Erin mavourneen." But notwithstanding his ready wit and quick resources, he was squarely sold in the occurrence which here follows, though he turned it in so comical a manner as to leave it at least in doubt whether he was in fun or earnest, and so there was after all nothing to laugh at.

His brother was anxious to teach him how to shoot in a country where the boy, or the most humble peasant, had the same right to shoot that the President of the United States had.

We arranged a squirrel party, and started after dinner half a dozen of us, each one armed with a gun of some kind, and shot pouch. In starting for the woods that was to be the theatre of the squirrel hunt, our way lay across a meadow that had recently been mown. A short distance ahead of us was seen a red woodpecker sitting on an old dry stump. It was decided to be a good opportunity for George to make his first shot. A large oak tree had fallen, probably 50 yards from the stump. Behind it we all crouched down, so as not to frighten the bird away. George's brother, close at his side, placed the gun for him, and gave him instructions how to look through the sights, keeping the gun covered until he had the bird completely covered with the muzzle, and then pull the trigger. The bird in the mean time was obliging and held perfectly still, as if to give the novice the best chance in the world to plump it squarely. In a few seconds the gun popped, and the load of squirrel shot spent somewhere and the woodpecker soared away to the grove. But we all sprang up and ran to the stump, where George began to search in the timothy stubble and leaves for his game, and finally succeeded in routing from his snug nest between the roots, a repulsive toad. George laid hold of the reptile and held it up, while it struggled to get away from him, and thus exclaimed:

"Fate, an' didn't I knock the fithers all off ye, tho?"

A SCENE AT FAMILY WORSHIP.

We were gathering corn on the farm of one of my father's neighbors. The old-fashioned way of gathering corn is no more known, and only the oldest living farmers know how it is done. The ripe ears were pulled from the stalk and thrown into heaps between about every six or eight rows, and about 12 feet between two heaps. Another set of hands followed with a wagon, which was driven between two rows of heaps of corn, and the latter loaded into the bed by hand, about two hands on each side, ordinarily, when there was a full force working. The farmer terms used were, pulling corn, and hauling in corn. Sometimes the corn was all pulled and thrown upon the ground, and hauled in afterwards. Both lifting the corn into the wagons and unloading it, was done with the hands, as a rule, though the unloading was sometimes done with the scoop shovel. I was about 12 years old, and was assigned to one of the wagons. The corn was hauled to the barn-yard and made into ricks, or long heaps, ready for an old time corn husking, or "shucking," as many expressed it. This was, I believe, in the year 1821.

Old Mr. T., the proprietor of the farm, was a broad Scotchman, and was running over with that peculiar style of wit and fun-loving which belongs to some of the Scotch people. The family religion was Seceder; Scotch Seceder of the most rigid type, as well as most exclusive. Strict religious observance of the Sabbath day was a cardinal point in their faith. Family worship night and morning—family worship that was family worship in the most strict, literal and absolute sense. This was an obligation imposed by Church authority, and was never neglected. It was conducted on the patriarch principle, the head of the family being high priest. A neglect of a single occasion was to be called to account by the church, when it required a very sufficient excuse to get off. Every secular duty was suspended during the hour of worship, no matter how important or imperative its demands.

The formula was prescribed, and was monotonous and tedious. When the family were all in, and seated, the service was opened with the reading of a chapter by the patriarch. It seems a little remarkable to me, when I remember, that their Scripture readings were almost exclusively from the Old Testament and the Psalms; but such was the fact. After the chapter, one of Rouse's version of the Psalms was read and commented on, and and then sung by reading and singing one line at a time, which was a tedious process. Then all kneeled at their chairs and the usual stereotyped prayer said over, that sometimes did not vary a particle, or introduce a new word in 50 repetitions. The average length of these Seceder services was from half an hour to one hour. Every man had his own formula, though there was strong similarities running through them; and once familiar with any one's style, it was easy to see where the Amen came in.

Another requirement was, that not only must every member of the family be in to prayer, but also all hired people and strangers within the gates. Callers, though members of the same church, were never invited to conduct the worship. At the table it was different; any one who chanced to be present was liable to be called on to "say grace," no matter what church he belonged to, or whether any.

Of course when we came in from a hard day's work, and ate a hearty supper after night, as all farmers did in those days, we soon became very sleepy, and very anxious to go to bed; but all that made no difference; we could not go till worship was over; none but the positively sick could be excused.

On a particular evening, and the one in question, it was probably about 8 o'clock when the supper was ended, and the dishes washed, and everybody was seated in the big room, ready for family worship; but in order to obtain this state of readiness, several boys had to be waked up. But at last we were seated becomingly around the family altar, and we could begin reasonably to descry bed time which certainly afforded some satisfaction. An hour might be named, or, 9 o'clock. That gave us eight hours of rest, for at five everybody was called out. There was an old time clock sweeping the wall with long pendulum, and we watched that.

The formula was ended, and the joyful amen pronounced a little before 9 o'clock and we sat upon our chairs, each one at liberty to act for himself. The light of the room was very pale. One tallow candle, the only source of light, had an inch of ash wick, and nobody thought of snuffing it. The light was barely sufficient to define outlines. I had noticed Mrs. T. pass out into the kitchen, and I could see that the boys were taking off their shoes, which I was attending to myself; and when I had straightened up, my eyes caught sight sight of the old patriarch crouching cautiously along the west side of the room, in the direction of the stairway. He was naturally stoop-shouldered, but now he was bending below that. I kept my eye on him, for I knew some mischief was in the wind, though for my life I could not imagine what. I had just straightenened up from untying my shoes. I was roused up, for I knew his propensity for fun and mischief. He came to the foot of the stairs, and then for the first time I saw Betsy, a daughter of 18 years, kneeling on the second step, and sound asleep. Bending down over the unconscious form, the old scamp plunged the steel darning needle into her back, and instantly darted back into the kitchen. Betsy sprang up wildly, thrusting her arms in all directions, and screaming most unearthly screams. In her gyrations she upset the large wool wheel that stood close to her left, with its head towards the wall. In falling it drove its long, sharp, steel spindle two or three inches into the fleshiest portion of the lower part of Tom's body, who was kneeling on the left of the wheel, and also sound asleep. Tom bellowed like a bull; and shouted murder two or three times at the top of his voice.

The house was in great confusion, for almost everyone was half asleep, and nobody could tell what had happened, or what was likely to happen. It might have been imagined that Indians had suddenly broken in on the crowd, with tamahawk and scalping knife. Tom was helplessly pinned to the floor, and when at last the wheel was lifted from him, and he regained his feet, he was most utterly bewildered; he could no more than vaguely comprehend that, in some mysterious way, the big wheel had fallen on him. About the time when the uproar was beginning to abate a little, the old broad Scotch face appeared in the kitchen door, with that of his wife peering across his shoulder, and demanded to know what on earth all this "claver was about."

MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT.

Somebody stole young Coke's clothes while he was in swimming the other day, and the poor barrister alienated public sympathy by referring to the stolen raiment as his first lost suit.

"John Smith has gone and tied a knot in my horse's tail," complained a stock yards man to a lawyer this morning. "Now, can I do about it?" he demanded. "You can go and untie it," laconically replied the lawyer, "and pay me $5 for legal advise."

"James," said a lawyer to the new office-boy, "do you think you could tell a collector with a bill against me from a gentleman who wanted to secure my services?" I guess I could find out, sir." "How?" "Why, I'd tell both of 'em to call around next Fall!"

A young lawyer talked four hours to an Indiana jury, who felt like lynching him. His opponent, a grizzled old professional, here, looked sweetly at the judge, or all said: "Your Honor, I will follow the example of my young friend who has just finished, and submit the case without argument." Then he sat down, and the silence was large and oppressive.

Young Lawyer (much elated)—Mr. Coke, congratulate me! You know I told you I had a case? Well, sir, I've won it. Yes, sir, actually won my first case! Coke (an old lawyer)—You're excusable under the circumstances, but with a little experience you may yet do honor to your profession. Young Lawyer—Excusable under the circumstances! I don't understand your meaning, Mr. Coke. Coke—Don't understand! Listen: If you had been a lawyer of experience you would have lost that case; then you would advise your client to appeal, and if skillfully managed, it might have been made to last for years, or at least as long as he had any money. But you have won, and that's the end of it. Let it be a lesson to you in future.

ABOUT MEN.

Bismarck's steady drink is a mixture of London porter and champagne.

Enchanted by his recent wanderings in England, Mr. Carnegie says: "If I were not an ironmaster I would be a gypsy."

Col. James W. Davis, counsel in the celebrated land case in West Virginia, will get a fee exceeding $100,000, the largest ever allowed in this country.

Sen. Bayard has set a praiseworthy example to his fellow-countrymen in more ways than one. He is the father of 12 youthful Bayards—nine daughters and three sons.

Some photographs recently placed on sale in Berlin show that the favorite residence of Prince Bismarck at Friedrichsruhe is far from being the castle which popular fancy has supposed it to be.

James Watts' workshop is preserved at Heathfield Hall just as he left it, his lathe and bench standing at the window, his tools scattered about and his old leather apron hanging across the vise.

Why Edith Discarded Her Rich Lover.

Two fashionably dressed ladies were sitting in front of their cottage at Mount Desert one evening last week, talking over the late arrivals and laying their plans for the Summer campaign.

"How is this, Edith, I hear you have broken your engagement with young Cupons?" said the elder.

"Yes, mother, I judge it best to tell you I have."

"In favor of whom, pray? He is good for $10,000 a year now, and will come in for a larger estate when his father dies. What young millionaire have you now centered your affections upon?"

"He is not a millionaire at all, mother. I am engaged to Charley Pencil."

"Who is he? How much is he worth?"

"He is a reporter on the New York *Constellation*, and has just money enough to take him through a fortnight's vacation."

"My child, why will you throw yourself away? You will reduce me to beggary."

"Wait, mother; please wait until I tell you. In the first place, he is acquainted with everybody, and then he gets free passes to all the shows and theaters, he attends all the big receptions and——"

"Are you crazy, child? Those things will all come with money and position."

"Hold on until I have told you. He knows all about the latest scandals in high life—things the papers won't print, you know—and he told me some horrid scrapes the Blanks got into when they were in Europe last Summer, and said he had in his possession the secrets of all the big people in the country."

"Bring him to me at once. I approve of your choice, Edith. Why did you not tell me of this before?"

Humor.

MARK TWAIN AGAIN.

His Exhaustive Efforts on the Canada Side at Niagara to Celebrate Natal Days.

I managed to find my way back alone to the place from whence I had started on this foolish enterprise, and then hurried over to Canada to avoid having to pay for the guide. At the principal hotel I fell in with the Major of the Forty-second Fusileers and a dozen other hearty hospitable Englishmen, and they invited me to join them in celebrating the Queen's birthday. I said I would be delighted to do it. I said I liked all the Englishmen I had ever happened to be acquainted with, and that I, like all my countrymen, admired and honored the Queen. But I said there was one unspeakable drawback — I never drank anything strong upon any occasion whatever, and I did not see how I was going to do proper and ample justice to anybody's birthday with the thin and ungenerous beverages I was accustomed to. The Major scratched his head and thought over the matter at considerable length, but there seemed to be no way of mastering the difficulty, and he was too much of a gentleman to suggest even a temporary abandonment of my principles. But by-and-by he said:

"I have it. Drink soda water. As long as you never do drink anything more nutritious there isn't any impropriety in it."

And so it was settled. We met in a large parlor, handsomely decorated with flags and evergreens, and seated ourselves at a board well laden with creature comforts, both solid and liquid. The toasts were happy and the speeches were good, and we kept it up till long after midnight. I never enjoyed myself more in my life. I drank 38 bottles of soda water. But do you know that that is not a reliable article for a steady drink? It is too gassy. When I got up in the morning I was full of gas and as tight as a balloon. I hadn't an article of clothing that I could wear except my umbrella.

After breakfast I found the Major making grand preparations again. I asked what it was for, and he said that this was the Prince of Wales' birthday. It had to be celebrated that evening. We celebrated it. Much against my expectations, we had another splendid time, we kept it up till some time after midnight again. I was tired of soda, and so I changed off for lemonade. I drank several quarts. You may consider lemonade letter for a steady drink than soda water, but it isn't so. In the morning it had soured on my stomach. Biting anything was out of the question—it was equivalent to lock-jaw. I was beginning to feel worn and sad, too.

Shortly after luncheon I found the Major in the midst of some more preparations. He said this was the Princess Alice's birthday. I concealed my grief.

"Who is the Princess Alice?" I asked.

"Daughter of her Majesty the Queen," the Major said.

I succumbed. That night we celebrated the Princess Alice's birthday. We kept it up as late as usual, and really I enjoyed it a good deal. But I could not stand lemonade. I drank a couple of kegs of ice water.

In the morning I had toothache and cramps and chilblains, and my teeth were on edge from the lemonade, and I was still pretty gassy. I found the inexorable Major at it again.

"Who is this for?" I asked.

"His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh."

"Son of the Queen?"

"Yes."

"And this is the birthday—you haven't made any mistake?"

"No; the celebration comes off to-night."

I bowed before the new calamity. We celebrated the day. I drank part of a barrel of cider. Among the first objects that met my weary and jaundiced eye the next day was the Major, at his interminable preparations again. My heart was broken and I wept.

"Whom do we mourn this time?" I said.

"The Princess Beatrice, daughter of the Queen."

"Here, now," I said, "it is time to begin to inquire into this thing. How long is the Queen's family likely to hold out? Who comes next on the list?"

"Their Royal Highnesses Anne, Mary, Elizabeth, Gertrude, Augusta, William, Simon, Ferdinand, Irene, Sophia, Susannah, Socrates, Samson—"

"Hold! There is a limit to human endurance. I am only mortal. What man dare do, I dare—but he who can celebrate this family in detail and live to tell of it is less or more than man. If you have to go through this every year, it is a mercy I was born in America, for I haven't constitution enough to be an Englishman. I shall have to withdraw from this enterprise. I am out of drinks. Out of drinks, and 13 more to celebrate. Out of drinks, and only just on the outskirts of the family yet, as you may say. I am sorry enough to withdraw, but it is plain enough that it has to be done. I am full of gas and my teeth are loose, and I am wrenched with cramps, and afflicted with scurvy, and toothache, measles, mumps, and lock-jaw, and the cider last night has given me the cholera. Gentlemen, I mean well, but really I am not in a condition to celebrate the other 13. Give us a rest."

[I find, now, that it was all a dream. One avoids much dissipation by being asleep.] MARK TWAIN.

Appearances Are Deceitful.

A very tall girl, wearing a Mother Hubbard dress, stepped on a platform scale at Coney Island, and informed the proprietor that she wished to be weighed.

He placed a 200-pound weight on the hook, and the suddenness with which it came down frightened him. Then he tried a 150-pound weight with the same result.

"Strange," he muttered with a perplexed look at the girl; "something must be wrong with the scales."

Finally, after repeated attempts, he informed her, in a dubious tone of voice, that she weighed just 89 pounds.

"Thank you," she said, handing him the nickel, "I seem to be gaining," and she tripped away.

Then the amazed scaleman looked after her, and remarked:

"Some young feller will get terribly fooled with that Mother Hubbard dress.", —*New York Sun.*

Why Blaine Was Lucky.

"Mr. Blaine has been an almighty lucky man all his life, and I believe he will be elected," remarked an Easterner at a Chicago hotel the other night.

"I never heard that he had had any great luck," said his companion.

"Never did, eh? Well, let me tell you of one streak; just one. When he was a young man he courted two girls who were cousins. One of them was lovely in disposition and the other was rather peppery, but smarter than lightning. He thought the most of the latter for awhile, but he finally concluded to tie up to the other one, and as she was willing, they were married, and a very happy match it has been."

"Well, I don't see any unusual luck in that. Thousands of men are happily married."

"True, true, but thousands of men don't just escape proposing to Gail Hamilton, by thunder, and that's what he did."

A LAMENTATION.

Man, His Proverbial Ill-Luck and Continual Foolishness.

Man that is born of a woman is small potatoes and few in the hill.

He riseth up to-day and flourisheth like a rag-weed, and to-morrow or the day after the undertaker has him in the ice box.

He goeth forth in the morning warbling like the lark, and is knocked out in one round and two seconds.

In the midst of life he is in debt, and the tax collector pursueth him wherever he goeth.

The banister of life is full of splinters, and he slideth down it with considerable rapidity.

He walketh forth in the bright sun light to absorb ozone, and meeteth the bank teller with a sight draft for $357.

He cometh home at eventide and meeteth the wheelbarrow in his path, and the wheelbarrow riseth up and smiteth him to the earth, and falleth upon him and runneth one of its legs into his ear.

In the gentle springtime he putteth on his summer clothes, and a blizzard striketh him far away from home, and filleth him with woe and rheumatism.

He layeth up riches in the bank, and the President speculateth in margins, and then goeth to Canada for his health.

In the Autumn he putteth on his Winter trousers, and a wasp that abideth in them filleth him full of intense excitement.

He starteth down cellar with an oleander, and goeth first hastily, and the oleander cometh after him and sitteth upon him.

He sitteth up all night to get the returns from Ohio, and in the end learneth that the other fellows have carried it.

He buyeth a watch dog, and when he cometh home late from the lodge the watch dog treeth him and sitteth beneath him until rosy morn.

He goeth to the horse trot and betteth his money on the brown mare, and the bay gelding with a blaze face winneth.

He marrieth a red-headed heiress with a wart on her nose, and the next day her parental ancestor goeth under, with few assets and great liabilities, and cometh home to live with his beloved son-in-law. —*Puck.*

The Negro as a Business Man.

When it comes to business and arithmetic, the Southern negro is very liable to be swindled by unprincipled white men. An instance of this kind occurred near Austin, not long since. An old negro named Uncle Pete, who imagines he knows it all, was badly taken in not long since, as was developed in a conversation with young Mr. Hutcheson, who was friendly with the old man.

"What have you done with your farm this year, Uncle Pete?" he asked.

"I'se rented hit to Kernel Jones on shears."

"Why he is as sharp as a steel trap. He will swindle you certain."

The old man laughed slyly, and replied:

"He jess can't do hit. I'se got de dead wood on him."

"How's that?"

"He gits half a dollar outen ebery dollar what he makes offen de farm."

"But how do you know he gives you a correct account of what he makes? He can keep some of the money back and you will never know it."

"Dar's no danger ob his doin' dat, an' I'se done headed him off at dat game. Don't yer see de more dollars he brings in ter me, de more half dollars he gets? You bet he ain't gwinter keep none back. He ain't no fool. He wouldn't get no half dollars outen de dollars he keeps back."

"You old fool; don't you see that he gets two half dollars out of the ones he keeps back?"

Uncle Pete saw the point, and expressed his astonishment.

A few days afterward Hutcheson saw the old man again.

"How about your farm?"

"Ise seen Kernel Jones an' made a new bargain. Instead of gettin' a half dollar outen ebery dollar he makes, I gets one-fourf ob what he makes offen de farm."

"You only get one-fourth?"

"Kernel Jones offered me one third, but I held out for a fourf, an' I got it too. If I had been greedy, like some niggers be, I believes I could have got a sixth; but I don't wanter gouge no man jess becaise he is white."

The above reminds us of several instances in which the poor negroes were swindled during the Confederacy, and immediately after the war.

Bob Toombs says that Memminger, the Secretary of the Treasury, was a very economical public servant. He hired negroes to print the Confederate currency, and paid them for their work by giving them the use of their presses to print for themselves at night. In the matter of "frugal mind," Memminger had a superior in a man who hired negroes to gather drift wood in the Colorado River after the war, and pile it up in his yard. They boarded themselves, and he paid them half of all the drift wood they collected, which drift wood, of course, was just as much their own as it was his. The deluded darkies called this "working on shares," totally unaware of the fact that they were furnishing the wool for his shears.—*Texas Siftings.*

He Was "Sulkin'."

The following little anecdote, from *Texas Siftings*, has a moral that our Independent friends will do well to ponder:

Several prominent citizens are very much disgruntled at the nomination of Blaine, and do not ratify the nomination with any distressing degree of alacrity. However, they will all come around before election day.

We had something very much of the same kind to happen in our own family not long since. Little Jimmy wanted a dollar to buy a dog with, but the appropriation was vetoed on the spot, and he could not secure strength enough in the Senate to have it passed over our veto by the requisite two-thirds vote. He retired to the end of the gallery, and buried his head in his hands, when the following conversation took place:

"Jimmy, come in to your supper."

No answer.

"Come in, Jimmy, there is cake for supper."

Still no answer.

"Are you sick?"

"No," came the sullen response.

"What is the matter then?"

"I'm sulkin'."

We let him alone, but before supper was over he was on hand to get his cake. Most of the sulking Republicans will be anxious for cake before the supper is over.

A Fair Politician.

"Did you get the ticket, Gussie dear?"

"Yes, Charlie."

"And you went to the convention?"

"Oh, yes; there was the nicest old lady sat right next to me and she told me all about everything."

"And you saw all the politicians?"

"All but Mr. Conkling and Mr. Tilden and Pres. Arthur. We looked for them, but I guess they weren't there."

"Whom did they nominate?"

"Why—that was when they cheered so, wasn't it?"

"Yes, I suppose so."

"Well—I didn't get the name exactly, but as nearly as I can remember, it was something like—something like Cincinnati!"—*Chicago News.*

It has been found that "regular piano practice has a good effect in lunatic asylums." The lunatics, we suppose, make superhuman efforts to regain their reason in order to get away.

BLAINE AND LOGAN.

Two Model Letters Accepting the Nominations.

All the Issues of the Campaign Ably and Fearlessly Discussed.

Review of the Work of the Republican Party by the Party's Trusted Leaders.

BLAINE'S LETTER.

AUGUSTA, ME., July 15, 1884.

The Hon. John B Henderson and others of the Committee, etc., etc.

GENTLEMEN:—In accepting the nomination for the Presidency tendered me by the Republican National Convention, I beg to express a deep sense of the honor which is conferred and the duty which is imposed. I venture to accompany the acceptance with some observations upon the questions involved in the contest—questions whose settlement may affect the future of the Nation favorably or unfavorably for a long series of years.

In enumerating the issues upon which the Republican party appeals for popular support, the Convention has been singularly explicit and felicitous. It has properly given the leading position to the industrial interests of the country as affected by the tariff on imports. On that question the two political parties are radically in conflict. Almost the first act of the Republicans, when they came into power in 1861, was the establishment of the principle of Protection to American labor and to American capital. This principle the Republican party has ever since steadily maintained, while on the other hand the Democratic party in Congress has for fifty years persistently warred upon it. Twice within that period our opponents have destroyed tariffs arranged for protection, and since the close of the civil war, whenever they have controlled the House of Representatives, hostile legislation has been attempted—never more conspicuously than their principal measure at the late session of Congress.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

Revenue laws are in their very nature subject to frequent revision, in order that they may be adapted to changes and modifications of trade. The Republican party is not contending for the permanency of any particular statute. The issue between the two parties does not have reference to any specific law. It is far broader and far deeper. It involves a principle of wide application and beneficent influence, against a theory which we believe to be unsound in conception and inevitably hurtful in practice. In the many tariff revisions which have been found necessary for the last 25 years, or which may hereafter become necessary, the Republican party has maintained and will maintain the policy of protection to American industry, while our opponents insist upon a revision, which practically destroys that policy. The issue is thus distinct, well defined and unavoidable. The pending election may determine the fate of protection for a generation. The overthrow of the policy means a large and permanent reduction in the wages of the American laborer, besides involving the loss of vast amounts of American capital invested in manufacturing enterprises. The value of the present revenue system to the people of the United States is not a matter of theory, and I shall submit no argument to sustain it. I only invite attention to certain facts of official record which seem to constitute a demonstration.

In the census of 1850 an effort was made, for the first time in our history, to obtain a valuation of all the property in the United States. The attempt was in large degree unsuccessful, partly from lack of time, partly from prejudice among many who thought the inquiries foreshadowed a new scheme of taxation, the returns were incomplete and unsatisfactory. Little more was done than to consolidate the local valuation used in the States for purposes of assessment, and that, as every one knows, differs widely from a complete exhibit of all the property.

In the census of 1860, however, the work was done with great thoroughness—the distinction between "assessed" value and "true" value being carefully observed. The grand result was that the "true value" of all the property in the States and Territories (excluding slaves) amounted to fourteen thousand million of dollars ($14,000,000,000.) This aggregate was the net result of the labor and the saving of all the people within the area of the United States from the time the first British colonist landed in 1607, down to the year 1860. It represented the profit of 250 years.

After 1860 the business of the country was encouraged and developed by a protective tariff. At the end of 20 years the total property of the United States, as returned by the census of 1880, amounted to the enormous aggregate of forty-four thousand millions of dollars ($44,000,000,000.) This great result was attained, notwithstanding the fact that countless millions had in the interval been wasted in the progress of a bloody war. It thus appears that while our population between 1860 and 1880 increased 60 per cent. the aggregate property of the country increased 214 per cent.—showing a vastly enhanced wealth per capita among the people. Thirty thousand millions of dollars ($30,000,000,000) had been added during these 20 years to the permanent wealth of the Nation.

These results are regarded by the older Nations of the world as phenomenal. That our country should surmount the peril and the cost of a gigantic war and for an entire period of 20 years make an average gain to its wealth of $1,500,000,000 per month surpasses the experience of all other Nations, ancient or modern. Even the opponents of the present revenue system do not pretend that in the whole history of civilization any parallel can be found to the material progress of the United States, since the accession of the Republican party to power. The period between 1860 and to-day has not been one of material prosperity only. At no time in the history of the United States has there been such progress in the moral and philanthropic field. Religious and charitable institutions, schools, seminaries and colleges, have been founded and endowed far more generously than at any previous time in our history. Greater and more varied relief has been extended to human suffering, and the entire progress of the country in wealth has been accompanied and dignified by a broadening and elevation of our national character as a people.

Our opponents find fault that our revenue system produces a surplus. But they should not forget that the law has given a specific purpose to which all of the surplus is profitably and honorably applied—the reduction of the public debt and the consequent relief of the burden of taxation. No dollar has been wasted,

est loss. Even the uncertainty resulting from the recent tariff agitation in Congress has fortunately affected the business of the entire country. Who can measure the harm to our shops and our homes, to our farms and our commerce, if the uncertainty of perpetual tariff agitation is to be inflicted upon the country? We are in the midst of an abundant harvest; we are on the eve of a revival of general prosperity. Nothing stands in our way but the dread of a change in the industrial system which has wrought such wonders in the last 20 years, and which, with the power of increased capital, will work still greater marvels of prosperity in the 20 years to come.

CUR FOREIGN POLICY.

Our foreign relations favor our domestic development. We are at peace with the world—a peace upon a sound basis with no unsettled questions of sufficient magnitude to embarrass or distract us. Happily removed by our geographical position from participation or interest in those questions of dynasty or boundary which so frequently disturb the peace of Europe, we are left to cultivate friendly relations with all, and are free from possible entanglements in the quarrels of any. The United States has no cause and no desire to engage in conflict with any power on earth, and we may rest in assured confidence that no power desires to attack the United States.

With the Nations of the Western Hemisphere we should cultivate closer relations, and for our common prosperity and advancement we should invite them all to join with us in an agreement that, for the future, all troubles or disputes in North or South America shall be adjusted by impartial arbitration and not by arms. This project was a part of the fixed policy of Pres. Garfield's administration, and it should in my judgement be renewed. Its accomplishments on this continent would favorably affect the Nations beyond the sea, and thus powerfully contribute at no distant day to the universal acceptance of the philantropic and Christian principles of arbitration. The effect even of suggesting it for the Spanish American States has been most happy, and has increased the confidence of those people in our friendly disposition. It fell to my lot as Secretary of State in June, 1881, to quiet apprehension in the Republic of Mexico, by giving the assurance in an official dispatch that there was not the faintest desire in the United States for territorial extension south of the Rio Grande. The boundaries of the two Republics have been established in conformity with the best jurisdictional interests of both. The line of demarcation is not merely conventional. It is more. It separates a Spanish-American people from a Saxon-American people, and it is a great safeguard to peace that it divides each from the other with distinct and natural fidelity."

We seek the conquests of peace. We desire to extend our commerce, and in an especial degree with our friends and neighbors on this continent. We have not improved our relations with Spanish America as wisely and as persistently as we might have done. For more than a generation the sympathy of those countries has been addressed to us. We have failed to improve it, and now make every effort to gain their friendship. Our trade with them is already large. During the last year our exchanges in the western hemisphere amounted to $850,000,000—nearly one-fourth of our entire foreign commerce. To those who may be disposed to underrate our trade with the countries of North and South America, it may be well to state that their population is nearly or quite 50,000,000—and that, in proportion to aggregate numbers, we import nearly double as much from them as we do from Europe. But the result of the whole American trade is in a high degree unsatisfactory. The imports during the year exceed $325,000,000, while the exports were but $175,000,000—showing a balance against us of more than 100,000,000 of dollars. But the money does not go to Spanish America. We send large sums to Europe in coin or its equivalent to pay European manufacturers for the goods which they send to Spanish America. We are but paymasters for this enormous amount annually to European factories, and when a serious draft, in every financial depression, upon our resources of specie.

Cannot this condition of trade in great part be changed? Cannot the market for our products be greatly enlarged? We have made a beginning in our effort to improve our trade relations with Mexico, and should not be content until similar and mutually satisfactory arrangements have been successively made with every nation of North and South America. While the great powers of Europe are steadily enlarging their colonial domination in Asia and Africa, it is the especial province of this country to improve and expand its trade with the nations of America. No field promises so much. No field has been cultivated with less energy. It should be an American policy in its broadest and most comprehensive sense—a policy of peace, of friendship, of commercial enlargement.

The name American which belongs to us in our National capacity must always exalt the just pride of patriotism. Citizenship of the Republic must be the panoply and safeguard of every citizen the world over. American citizen, rich or poor, native or naturalized, white or colored, must everywhere walk secure in his personal or civil rights. The Republic should never accept a lesser duty, it can never assume a nobler one, than the protection of the humblest man who owes it loyalty—protection at home, and protection which shall follow him abroad, into whatever land he may go upon a lawful errand.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

I recognize, not without regret, the necessity for speaking of two sections of our common country. But the regret diminishes when I see that the elements which separated them are fast disappearing, while the growing cordiality warms the Southern and the Northern heart alike. Can any one doubt that between the sections confidence and esteem are to-day more marked than at any period in the 60 years preceding the election of Pres. Lincoln? This is the result in part of time and in part of Republican principles applied under the favorable conditions of uniformity. It would be a great calamity to change these influences under which Southern Commonwealths are learning to vindicate civil rights, and adapting themselves to the conditions of political tranquility and industrial progress. If there be occasional and violent outbreaks in the South against this peaceful progress, the public opinion of the country regards them as exceptional, and hopefully trusts that each will prove the last.

The South needs capital and occupation, not controversy. As much as any part of the North, the South needs the full protection of the revenue laws which the Republican party offers. Some of the Southern States have already entered upon a career of industrial development and prosperity. These, at least, should not lend their electoral votes to destroy their own future.

Any effort to unite the Southern States upon issues that grow out of memories of the war, will summon the Northern States to combine in the assertion of that nationality which was their inspiration in the civil struggle. And thus great energies, which should be united in a common industrial development, will be wasted in hurtful strife. The Democratic party shows itself a foe to Southern prosperity by always invoking and urging Southern political consolidation. Such a policy quenches the rising instinct of patriotism in the heart of the Southern youth; it substitutes the spirit of barbaric vengeance for the love of peace, progress and harmony.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The general character of the civil service of the United States under all administrations has been honorable. In the one supreme test, the collection and disbursement of revenue—the record of fidelity has never been surpassed in any nation. With the absolute balance of figures which were received and paid during the last war, scrupulous integrity was the prevalent rule. Indeed, throughout that trying period, it can be said to the honor of the American name, that unfaithfulness and dishonesty among civil officers were as rare as misconduct and cowardice on the field of battle.

The growth of the country has continually and necessarily enlarged the civil service, until now it includes a vast body of officers. Rules and methods of appointment which prevailed when the number was smaller have been found insufficient and impracticable, and earnest efforts have been made to separate the great mass of ministerial officers from partisan influence and personal control. Impartiality in the mode of appointment to be based on qualification, and security of tenure to be based on faithful discharge of duty are the two ends to be accomplished. The public business will be aided by separating the legislative branch of the Government from all control of appointments, and the executive department will be relieved by subjecting appointments to fixed rules and thus removing them from the caprice of favoritism. But there should be rigid observance of the law which gives in all cases of equal competency the preference to the soldiers who risked their lives in defense of the Union.

I entered Congress in 1863, and in a somewhat prolonged service I never found it expedient to request or recommend the removal of a civil officer except in four instances, and then for non-political reasons, which were instantly conclusive with the appointing power. The officers in the district appointed by Mr. Lincoln in 1861 upon the recommendation of my predecessor, served, as a rule, until death or resignation. I adopted at the beginning of my service the test of competitive examination for appointments to West Point, and maintained it so long as I had the right by law to nominate a cadet. In the case of many officers I found that the present law which arbitrarily limits the term of the commission offered a constant temptation to changes for mere political reasons. I have publicly expressed the belief that the essential modification of that law would be in many respects advantageous.

My observation in the Department of State confirmed the conclusions of my legislative experience, and impressed me with the conviction that the rule of impartial appointment might with advantage be carried beyond any existing provision of the civil service law. It should be applied to appointments in the Consular service. Consuls should be commercial sentinels—encircling the globe with a watchfulness for their country's interests. Their intelligence and competency become, therefore, matters of public concern. No man should be appointed to an American Consulate who is not well instructed in the history and resources of his own country, and in the requirements and language of commerce in the country to which he is sent. The same rule should be applied even more rigidly to Secretaries of Legation to our Diplomatic service. The people have the right to the most efficient agents in the discharge of public business, and the appointing power should regard this as the prior and ulterior consideration.

THE MORMON QUESTION.

Religious liberty is the right of every citizen of the Republic. Congress is forbidden by the Constitution to make any law "respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof." For a century, under this guarantee, Protestant and Catholic, Jew and Gentile, have worshipped God according to the dictates of conscience. But religious liberty must not be perverted to the justification of offenses against the law. A religious sect, strongly intrenched in one of the Territories of the Union, and spreading rapidly into four other Territories, claims that right to destroy the great safeguard and muniment of social order, and to practice as a religious privilege that which is a crime punished with severe penalty in every State of the Union. The sacredness and unity of the family must be preserved as the foundation of all civil government, as the source of orderly administration, as the surest guarantee of moral purity.

The claim of the Mormons that they are divinely authorized to practice polygamy should no more be admitted than the claim of certain heathen tribes, if they should come to our shores, to continue the rite of human sacrifice. The law does not interfere with what a man believes; it takes cognizance only of what he does. As citizens, the Mormons are entitled to the same civil rights as others, and to these they must be confined. Polygamy can never receive national sanction or toleration by admitting the community that upholds it into the Union. Like others, the Mormons must learn that the liberty of the individual ceases where the rights of society begin.

OUR CURRENCY.

The people of the United States, though often urged and tempted, have never seriously contemplated the recognition of any other money than gold and silver, and currency directly convertible into them. They have not done so, they will not do so, under any necessity less pressing than that of imperious war. The one special requisite for the completion of our monetary system is the fixing of the relative values of silver and gold. The large use of silver as the money of account among Asiatic nations, taken in connection with the increasing commerce of the world, gives the weightiest reasons for an international agreement in the premises. Our Government should not cease to urge to this end, until a common standard of value shall be reached and established—a standard that shall enable the United States to use the silver from its mines as an auxiliary to gold in settling the balances of commercial exchange.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The strength of the Republic is increased by the multiplication of land-owners. Our laws should look to the judicious encouragement of actual settlers on the public domain, which should henceforth be held as a sacred trust for the benefit of those seeking homes. The tendency to consolidate large tracts of land in the ownership of individuals or corporations should, with proper regard to vested rights, be discouraged. One hundred thousand acres of land in the hands of one man is far less profitable to the Nation in every way than when its ownership is divided among 1,000 men. The evil of permitting large tracts of the National domain to be consolidated and controlled by individuals is enormously enhanced when the persons controlling it are aliens. It is but fair that the public land should be disposed of only to actual settlers and to those who are citizens of the Republic, or willing to become so.

OUR SHIPPING INTERESTS.

Among our National interests one languishes—the foreign carrying trade. It was very seriously crippled in our civil war, and another blow was given to it in the general substitution of steam for sail in ocean traffic. With the frontage on the two great oceans, with a freightage larger than the shipping of any other nation, we have every inducement to restore our navigation. Yet the Government has hitherto refused its help. A small share of the encouragement given by the Government to railways and to manufacturers, and a small share of the capital and the zeal given by our citizens to those enterprises would have carried our ships to every sea and to every port. A law just enacted removes some of the burdens upon our navigation and inspires hope that this great interest may at least receive its due share of attention. All efforts in this direction shall receive encouragement.

SACREDNESS OF THE BALLOT.

This survey of our condition as a Nation reminds us that material prosperity is a mockery if it does not tend to preserve the liberty of the people. A free ballot is the safeguard of republican institutions, without which no National welfare is assured. A popular election, honestly conducted, embodies the very majesty of true government. Ten millions of voters desire to take part in the coming contest. The safety of the Republic rests upon the integrity of the ballot, upon the security of suffrage to the citizen. To deposit a fraudulent vote is no worse a crime against Constitutional Liberty than to obstruct the deposit of an honest vote. He who corrupts suffrage strikes at the very root of free government. He is the arch enemy of the Republic. He forgets that in turning to violate the rights of others he fatally imperils his own rights. "It is a good land which the Lord our God doth give us," but we can maintain our heritage only by guarding with vigilance the source of popular power.

I am, with great respect,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES G. BLAINE.

LOGAN'S LETTER.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Following is Gen. Logan's letter of acceptance, sent out by telegraph to-night:

To Hon. John R. Henderson and others, of the Committee, etc., etc.:

DEAR SIR—Having received from you on the 24th of June the official notification of my nomination by the National Republican Convention as the Republican candidate for Vice President of the United States, and considering it to be the duty of every man devoting himself to the public service to assume any position to which he may be called by the voice of his countrymen, I accept the nomination with a grateful heart and a deep sense of its responsibility, and if elected shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

This honor, as is well understood, was wholly unsought by me. That it was tendered me by the representatives of the party in a manner so flattering will serve to lighten whatever labors I may be called upon to perform.

Although the variety of subjects covered in the very excellent and vigorous declaration of principles adopted by the late Convention prohibits, upon an occasion calling for brevity of expression, that full elaboration of which they are susceptible, I avail myself of party usage to signify my approval of the various resolutions of the platform and to discuss them briefly.

PROTECTION TO AMERICAN LABOR.

The resolutions of the platform, declaring for a levy of such duties as to afford security to our diversified industries and protection to the rights and wages of the laborer, to the end that active and intelligent labor, as well as capital, may have its just award, and the laboring man his full share in the the National prosperity, meets my hearty approval.

If there be a nation on the face of the earth which might, if it were a desirable thing, build a wall upon its very boundary line, deny communion to all the world and proceed to live upon its own resources and productions, that nation is the United States. There is hardly a legitimate necessity of civilized communities which cannot be produced, from the extraordinary resources of our several States and Territories, with their manufactories, mines, farms, timber lands, and water ways. This circumstance, taken in connection with the fact that our form of Government is entirely unique among the nations of the world, makes it utterly absurd to institute comparisons between our own economic systems and those of other Governments, and especially to attempt to borrow systems from them. We stand alone in our circumstances, our forces, our possibilities and our aspirations.

In all successful Governments, it is a prime requisite that capital and labor should be upon the best terms and that both should enjoy the highest attainable prosperity. If there be a disturbance of the just balance between them, one or the other suffers and dissatisfaction follows, which is harmful to both. The lessons furnished by the comparatively short history of our own National life have been too much overlooked by our people. The fundamental article in the old Democratic creed proclaimed almost absolute free trade, and this, too, no more than a quarter of a century ago. The low condition of our National credit, the financial and business uncertainties and general lack of prosperity under the system can be remembered by every man in middle life.

Although in the groove number of reforms instituted by the Republican party, sufficient credit has not been publicly awarded to that of tariff reform, its benefits have, nevertheless, been felt throughout the land. The principle underlying this measure has been in process of gradual development by the Republican party, during the comparatively brief period of its power, and to-day a portion of its antiquated Democratic opponents make unwilling concession to the correctness of the doctrine of an equitably adjusted protective tariff, by following slowly in its footsteps, though a very long way in the rear. The principle involved is one of no great obscurity, and can be readily comprehended by any intelligent person, calmly reflecting upon it. The political and social systems of some of our trade competing nations have created working classes miserable in the extreme. They receive the merest stipend for their daily toil, and in the great expense of the necessities of life are deprived of those comforts of clothing, housing and health producing food, with which wholesome mental and social recreation can alone make existence happy and desirable.

Now, if the products of those countries are to be placed in our markets alongside of American products, either the American capitalist must suffer in his legitimate profits or he must make the American laborer suffer in the attempt to compete with the species of labor above referred to. In the case of a substantial reduction of pay, there can be no compensating advantages to the American laborer, because the articles of daily consumption, which he uses, with the exception of articles not produced in the United States and easy of being specially provided for, as coffee and tea, are grown in our own country and would not be affected in price by a lowering in duties. Therefore, while he would receive less for his labor, his cost of living would not be decreased. Being practically placed upon the pay of the European laborer, our own would be deprived of facilities for educating and sustaining his family respectably. He would be shorn of the proper opportunities of self-improvement and his value as a citizen, charged with a portion of the obligations of government, would be lessened. The moral tone of the laboring class would suffer, and in turn the interests of capital and the well being of orderly citizens in general would be menaced, while one evil would react upon another, until there would be a general disturbance of the whole community.

The true problem of a good and stable government is, how to infuse prosperity into all classes of people; the manufacturer, the farmer, the mechanic and the laborer alike. Such prosperity is a preventive of crime, a security of capital, and the very best guarantee of general peace and happiness. The obvious policy of our Government is to protect both capital and labor by a proper imposition of duties. This protection should extend to every article of American production which tends to build up the general prosperity of our people.

The National Convention, in view of the special dangers menacing the wool interests of the United States, deemed it wise to adopt a separate resolution on the subject of its proper protection. This industry is a very large and important one. The necessary legislation to sustain this industry upon a proper basis should be extended. No one realizes more fully than myself the great delicacy and difficulty of adjusting a tariff so nicely and equitably as to protect every home industry, sustain every class of American labor, promote to the highest point our great agricultural interests, and at the same time to give to one and all the advantages pertaining to foreign productions, not in competition with our own, but without unduly building up our foreign commerce, but taking measures to carry it in our own bottoms. Difficult as this work appears, and really is, it is susceptible of accomplishment by patient and intelligent labor, and to no hands can it be committed with as great assurance of success as to those of the Republican party.

OUR MONETARY SYSTEM.

The Republican party is the indisputable author of a financial and monetary system, which, it is safe to say, has never before been equaled in the history of any Nation. Under the operation of our system of finance, the country was safely carried through an extended and expensive war, with a National credit which has risen higher and higher with each succeeding year, until now the credit of the United States is surpassed by that of no other Nation, while its securities, at a premium, are increasing in value, are eagerly sought after by investors in all parts of the world. Our system of currency is most admirable in construction, while all the conveniences of a full of circulation attach to it. Every dollar of paper represents a dollar of the world's money standard, and as long as the just and wise policy of the Republican party is continued, there can be no impairment of the National credit. Therefore, under the present laws relating thereto, it will be impossible for any man to lose a penny in the bonds or bills of the United States or in the bills of the National Banks.

The advantage of having a bank note in the house which will be as good in the morning as it was the night before, should be appreciated by all. The convertibility of the currency should be maintained intact and the establishment of an international standard among all commercial nations, fixing the relative values of gold and silver coinage, would be a measure of peculiar advantage.

INTER STATE, FOREIGN COMMERCE AND FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The subjects embraced in the resolutions, respectively looking to the promotion of our inter-state and foreign commerce and to the matter of our foreign relations, are fraught with the greatest importance to our people. In respect to inter-state commerce, there is much to be desired in the way of equitable rates and facilities of transportation. That commerce may flow freely between the States themselves, diversity of industries and employments be promoted in all sections of our country, and that the great granaries and manufacturing establishments of the interior may be enabled to send their products to the seaboard for shipment to foreign countries, relieved of vexatious restrictions and discriminations in matter of which it may emphatically be said "time is money," and also of unjust charges upon articles destined to meet close competition from the products of other parts of the world. As to our foreign commerce, the enormous growth of our industries and our surprising production of cereals and other necessities of life, imperatively require that immediate and effective means be taken, through peaceful, orderly and conservative methods, to open markets which have been and are now monopolized largely by other nations. This more particularly relates to our sister republics of Spanish America, as also to our friends, the people of the Brazilian empire.

The Republics of Spanish America are allied to us by the very closest and warmest feelings, based upon the similarity of institutions and government, common aspirations and mutual hopes. The "Great Republic," as they proudly term the United States, is looked upon by their people with affectionate admiration and as the model for them to build upon, and we should cultivate, between them and ourselves, closer commercial relations, which will bind all together by the ties of friendly intercourse and mutual advantage. Further than this, being small commonwealths in the military and naval sense of the European powers, they look to us as at least a moral defender against a system of territorial and other encroachments, which, aggressive in the past, has not been abandoned at this day. Diplomacy and intrigue have done much more to wrest the commerce of Spanish America from the United States than has legitimate commercial competition. Politically, we should be bound to the Republics of our continent by the closest ties, and communication by ships and railroads should be encouraged to the fullest possible extent consistent with a wise and conservative public policy. Above all, we should be upon such terms of friendship as to preclude the possibility of National misunderstandings between ourselves and any of the members of the American republican family. The best method to promote uninterrupted peace between one and all would lie in the meeting of a general conference or Congress, whereby an agreement to submit all International differences to the peaceful decision of friendly arbitration might be reached.

An agreement of this kind would give to our sister republics confidence in each other and in us, and closer communication would at once ensue. Reciprocity advantageous commercial treaties might be made whereby much of the commerce, which now flows across the Atlantic, would seek its legitimate channels and enure to the greater prosperity of all the American commonwealths. The full advantages of a policy of this nature could not be stated in a brief discussion like the present.

FOREIGN POLITICAL RELATIONS.

The United States has grown to be a government representing more than 50,000,000 people, and in every sense, excepting that of mere naval power, is one of the first nations of the world. As such its citizenship should be valuable, entitling its possessor to protection in every quarter of the globe. I do not consider it necessary that our Government should construct enormous fleets of approved iron clads and maintain a commensurate body of seamen, in order to place ourselves on a war footing with the military and naval powers of Europe. Such a course would not be compatible with the peaceful policy of our country, though it seems absurd that we have not the effective means to repel a wanton invasion of our coast and give protection to our coast towns and cities against any power. The great moral force of our country is so universally recognized, as to render an appeal to arms by us, either in protection of our citizens abroad or in recognition of any just international right, improbable. What we most need in this direction is a firm and vigorous assertion of every right and privilege belonging to our Government, or its citizens, as well as an equally firm assertion of the rights and privileges belonging to the general family of American republics situated upon this continent, when opposed, if ever they should be, by the different systems of government upon another continent. An appeal to the right by such a government as ours could not be disregarded by any civilized nation. In the treaty of Washington, we led the world to the means of escape from the horrors of war and it is to be hoped that the era when all international differences shall be decided by peaceful arbitration is not far off.

EQUAL RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP.

The central idea of a republican form of government is the rule of the whole people, as opposed to the other forms, which rest upon a privileged class. Our forefathers, in the attempt to erect a new government, which might represent the advanced thought of the world at that period upon the subject of governmental reform, adopted the idea of the people's sovereignty, and thus laid the basis of our present Republic. While, technically a Government of the people, it was in its actuality only a Government of a portion of the people, excluding from all participation a certain other portion, held in a condition of absolute despotic, and hopeless servitude, and a parallel to which, fortunately, does not exist in any modern Christian nation. With the culmination, however, of another cycle of advanced thought, the American Republic suddenly assumed the full character of a Government of the whole people, and four million human creatures emerged from the condition of slaves to the full status of freemen, theoretically invested with the same civil and political rights possessed by their former masters. The subsequent legislation which guaranteed by every legal title the citizenship and full equality before the law in all respects of this previously disfranchised people, amply covers the requirements and secures to them, so far as legislation can, the privileges of American citizenship. But the disagreeable fact of the case is that while, theoretically, we are in the enjoyment of a Government of the whole people, practically we are almost as far from it as we were in the *ante-bellum* days of the Republic.

There are but a few leading and indisputable facts which cover the whole statement of the case. In many of the Southern States the colored population is in large excess of the white. The colored people are Republicans, as are also a considerable portion of the white people. The remaining portion of the latter are Democrats. In the face of this uncontestable truth, these States invariably return Democratic majorities. In other States of the South, the colored people, although not a majority, form a very considerable body of the population and, with the white Republicans, are numerically in excess of the Democrats. Yet precisely the same political result obtains, the Democratic party invariably carrying the elections. It is not the thought advisable to allow a congressional or unimportant election to be startled by the Republicans as a "blind" or as a stroke of finesse. Careful and impartial investigation has shown these results to follow the systematic exercise of physical intimidation and violence, confronted with the most shameful devices ever practiced in the name of free elections. This crime must cease. It does cease, so that we are brought face to face with the extraordinary political fact that the Democratic party of the South relies almost entirely upon the methods stated for its success in national elections. This unlawful perversion of the popular franchise, which I desire to state dispassionately and in a manner comporting with the proper dignity of the occasion, is of deep gravity to the American people, in a double sense. First—It is in violation, open, direct and flagrant, of the primary principles on which our Government is supposed to rest, viz: That the control of the Government is participated in by all legally qualified citizens in accordance with the plan of popular government, that majorities must rule in the decision of all questions.

Second—It is in violation of the rights and interests of the States wherein are particularly centered the great wealth and industries of the Nation and which pay an overwhelming portion of the National debt. The immense aggregation of interests embraced within and the enormously greater population of these other States of the Nation are subjected every four years to the dangers of a wholly fraudulent show of numerical strength.

Under this system, minorities acually attempt to direct the course of National affairs, and though, up to this time, success has not attended their efforts to elect a President, yet success has been so perilously imminent as to encourage a repetition of the effort at each quadrennial election, and to subject the interests of an overwhelming majority of our people, North and South, to the hazards of illegal subversion.

The stereotyped argument in refutation of these plain truths is that if the Republican element was really in the majority they could not be deprived of their rights and privileges by a minority; but neither statistics of population nor the unavoidable logic of constitutional law can be overridden or escaped. The colored people of the South have recently emerged from the bondage of their present political oppressors. They have had but few of the advantages of education which might enable them to compete with the whites.

As I have heretofore maintained, in order to achieve the ideal perfection of a popular Government, it is absolutely necessary that the masses should be educated. This proposition applies itself with full force to the colored people of the South. They must have better educational advantages, and thus be enabled to become the intellectual peers of their white brethren, as many of them undoubtedly already are. A liberal school system should be provided for the rising generation of the South, and the colored people be made as capable of exercising the duties of electors as the whole people. In the meanwhile, it is the duty of the National Government to go beyond resolutions and declarations on the subject and to take such action as may lie in its power to secure the absolute freedom of National elections everywhere, to the end that the next Congress may cease to contain members representing fictitious majorities of their people, thus misdirecting the popular will concerning National legislation, and especially to the end that in Presidential contests the great business and other interests of the country may not be placed in fear and trembling, lest an unscrupulous minority should succeed in stifling the wishes of the majority. In accordance with the spirit of the last resolution of the Chicago platform, measures should be taken at once to remedy this great evil.

FOREIGN IMMIGRATION.

Under our liberal institutions the subjects and citizens of every Nation have been welcomed to a home in our midst, and, on a compliance with our laws, to a co-operation in our Government. While it is the policy of the Republican party to encourage the spread of other Nations, and offer them facilities for becoming useful and intelligent citizens in the legal definition of the term, the party has never contemplated the admission of a class of servile people who are not only unable to comprehend our institutions, but indisposed to become a part of our National family or to embrace any higher civilization than their own. To admit such immigrants would be only to throw a retarding element into the very path of our progress. Our legislation should be amply protective against this danger, and if not sufficiently so now, should be made so to the full extent allowed by our treaties with friendly powers.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The subject of civil service administration is a problem that has occupied the earnest thought of statesmen for a number of years past, and the record will show that, towards its solution, many results of a valuable and comprehensive character have been attained by the Republican party since its accession to power. In the partisan warfare made upon the latter with the view of weakening it in the public confidence, a great deal has been alleged in connection with the abuse of the civil service, the party making the indiscriminate charges seeming to have entirely forgotten that it was under the full sway of the Democratic organization that the motto "to the victors belong the spoils," became a cardinal article in the Democratic creed.

With the determination to elevate our government administration to a standard of justice, excellence and public morality, the Republican party has seduously endeavored to lay the foundation of a system which shall reach the highest perfection, under the plastic hand of time, and accumulating experience. The problem is one of far greater intricacy than appears upon its superficial consideration, and embraces the sub-questions of how to avoid the abuses possible to the lodgment of an immense number of appointments into the hands of the Executive: of how to give encouragement to and provoke emulation in the various Government employes in order that they may strive for proficiency and rest their hopes of advancement upon the attributes of official merit, good conduct and exemplary honesty, and how best to avoid the evils of creating a privileged class in the government service, who, in imitation of European prototypes, may gradually lose all proficiency and value in the belief that they possess a life calling, only to be taken away in case of some flagrant abuse.

The thinking, earnest men of the Republican party have made no mere wordy demonstration upon this subject; but they have endeavored to quietly perform that which their opponents are constantly promising, without performing. Under Republican rule the result has been that without engrafting any of the objectionable features of the European system upon our own, there has been steady and even rapid elevation of the civil service in all of its departments, until now it can be stated, without fear of successful contradiction, that the service is more just, more efficient and purer in all of its features than ever before since the establishment of our Government, and, if defects still exist in our system, the country can safely rely upon the Republican party as the most efficient instrument for their removal.

I am in favor of the highest standard of excellence in the administration of the civil service and will lend my best efforts in the accomplishment of the greatest attainable perfection in this branch of our service.

THE REMAINING TWIN RELIC OF BARBARISM.

The Republican party came into existence in a crusade against the Democratic institutions of slavery and polygamy. The first of these has been buried beneath the embers of civil war. The party should continue its efforts until the remaining iniquity shall disappear from our civilization under the force of faithfully executed laws.

There are other subjects of importance which I would gladly touch upon, did space permit. I limit myself to saying that while there should be the most rigid economy of governmental administration, there should be no self-defeating parsimony, either in our domestic or foreign service. Official dishonesty should be promptly and relentlessly punished. Our obligations to the defenders of our country should be forgotten never, and the liberal system of pensions provided by the Republican party should not be imperiled by adverse legislation. The law establishing a labor bureau, through which the interests of labor can be placed in an organized condition, I regard as a salutary measure. The eight hour law should be enforced as rigidly as any other. We should increase our navy to a degree enabling us to amply protect our coast lines, our commerce, and to give us a force in foreign waters which shall be a respectable and proper representative of a country like our own. The public lands belong to the people and should not be alienated from them, but reserved for free homes for all desiring to possess them, and finally, our present Indian policy should be continued and improved upon as our experience in its administration may, from time to time, suggest.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. LOGAN.

For Ten Cents.

The St. Louis Magazine, now in its fifteenth year, brilliantly illustrated, replete with stories, poems, timely reading and humor. $1.50 a year. Sample copy and a set of gold colored picture cards sent for ten cents. Address Publishers, 218 North Eighth street, St. Louis. The WEEKLY BLADE and this magazine sent one year for $1.75.

The Bartholdi Statue and the Colossus of Rhodes.

It may not be without interest to compare this curiously ingenious contrivance, evolved by M. Bartholdi from a little statuette one-third smaller than life, with what is known as the Colossus of Rhodes. M. Bartholdi's figure of Liberty stands, without reckoning the diadem, 105 feet high; but the extreme height from the feet to the upper end of the torch held by the outstretched hand is 137 feet 9 inches. The statue will be placed on a granite pedestal 83 feet high. To those who like to be told that the letters in the inscription, "Tu es Petrus," running round the interior of the drum of the dome of St. Peter's at Rome are as tall as a Life Guardsman, and that the pen held by the Apostle St. Luke in one of the spandrils of the arches of the dome is 11 feet long, it may be interesting to learn that a person six feet in height, standing on the lips of M. Bartholdi's head of Liberty, can only just reach the eyebrow; that people can jump with ease in and out of the tip of the nose, and that the eyes measure six feet from corner to corner. Turning to the old "wonder of the world," we find that it was the largest of the hundred colossal statues of the sun which at one time embellished the City of Rhodes. It was upward of 105 feet high; few persons had arms long enough to embrace its thumb; the fingers were longer than the whole bodies of the majority of the statues then extant; the hollows of the limbs, when broken, resembled caves, and inside might be seen huge stones inserted to keep the statue in position. It took 12 years to erect, and cost 300 talents. The story that the legs of the Colossus extended across the mouth of the harbor is generally considered to be a fiction; but that it stood close to the entrance of the port of Rhodes, and was made to serve as a pharos or light house, seems certain enough. It was overthrown and smashed to pieces by an earthquake 56 years after its erection. For 903 years the fragments of this wonder of the world strewed the mole at Rhodes, and then they were sold by the Caliph Omar to a merchant at Emesa, who carried away those prodigious marine stores on the backs of 900 camels. Hence Scaliger calculated that the aggregate weight of the bronze must have been 700,000 pounds

Speaking Afar Off.

The successful accomplishment of aerial navigation would be no greater marvel than is the telegraph or telephone. Even believers in magic in the ancient world would have been incredulous if told that men could communicate with each other in a few seconds half around the world; and what would seem still more incredible, when two persons could talk to each other 1,200 miles apart. Yet this feat has recently been accomplished by what is known as the Hopkins transmitter. An operator in Cincinnati talked to another in Baltimore through a wire which was 1,200 miles long. There was no apparent loss by induction, although 14 telegraph wires were alongside in full operation. In some of the improved telephone instruments it is not necessary to have the ear at the aperture, as the voice of the distant speaker can easily be heard in any part of a large room. "Ariel," is Shakspeare's marvelous Midsummer Night's Dream, spoke of "putting a girdle around the earth in forty seconds." This apparently wild fancy of an imaginative poet has really become an established scientific fact. A telegraph operator in London recently communicated directly with Calcutta, India, through wires and cables that ran under many seas and over portions of three continents.—*Demorest's Monthly for August.*

The Argument for Protection.

The Republican party favors protection, not because it benefits the few, but because it is an assistant and a blessing to the many—not because it enables the capitalist to use his money in a lucrative way, so far as he is personally concerned, but because in so doing he necessarily opens new ways and provides new opportunities for workingmen to earn fair wages, and to secure a fair share of prosperity, contentment and happiness.

Imitations and Substitutes

of Horsford's Acid Phosphate, that are dangerous to health, are in the market. Call for "Horsford's" and take no other.

The Camp Fire.

CHRONOLOGY.

1861.

July 18 and 19, Harrisonville and and Parkersville, Mo—Van Horn's Battalion (Missouri) Cass County Home Guards.

July 18, Hackoura's Ford, Va—1st Massachusetts, 2d and 3d Michigan, 12th New York Volunteers, detachment of 2d U. S. Cavalry, and Battery E, 3d U. S. Artillery.

July 21, Bull Run (also Manassas), Va—Infantry, Volunteers, or Militia: 2d Maine, 3d New Hampshire, 2d Vermont, 1st, 4th and 5th Massachusetts, 1st and 2d Rhode Island, 1st, 2d and 3d Connecticut, 8th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 16th, 18th, 27th, 29th, 31st, 32d, 35th, 38th and 39th New York Volunteers, 2d, 8th, 14th, 69th, 71st and 79th New York Militia, 27th Pennsylvania Volunteers, 1st, 2d and 3d Michigan, 1st and 2d Minnesota, 1st and 2d Ohio, detachment of 2d, 3d and 5th Regular Infantry, and a battalion of Marines; Artillery: Batteries D, E, G, and M, 2d, E, 3d Artillery, D, 5th Artillery, and the 2d Rhode Island Battery; Cavalry: detachments from the 1st and 2d Dragoons.

July 22, Forsyth, Mo—1st Iowa and 2d Kansas Volunteers, Stanley Dragoons and Totten's Battery.

July 22, Ætna, Mo—21st Missouri Volunteers.

July 24, Blue Mills, Mo—5th Missouri Reserves.

1862.

July 18, Memphis, Mo—2d Missouri Cavalry, and 9th and 11th Missouri S M.

July 20 to September 20, Guerilla Campaign in Missouri—Includes all the engagements with Porter's and Poindexter's Guerilas by Maj Gen Schofield's command.

July 20, Turkey Island Bridge, Va—8th Pennsylvania Cavalry.

July 20, Pittman's Ferry, Ark—13th Illinois Cavalry.

July 21, Nashville, Tenn—2d Kentucky Volunteers.

July 23, Florida (or Bole's Farm), Mo—Two companies 3d Iowa Cavalry.

July 23, North Ann River, Va—2d New York and 3d Indiana Cavalry.

July 23, Columbus, Mo—7th Missouri Cavalry.

July 24, Coldwater, Miss—Organizations not stated.

July 24, Trinity, Ala—Company E, 31st Ohio Volunteers.

July 24, Bott's Farm, Monroe Co, Mo—3d Iowa Cavalry.

July 24 and 25, Santa Fe, Mo—3d Iowa Cavalry.

1863.

July 18, Brandon, Miss—Portion of Gen Sherman's troops.

July 18, Rio Hondo, New Mexico—One company of the 1st New Mexico Calvary; Indian fight.

July 18, Second assault on Fort Wagner, S C—54th Massachusetts (Colored), 6th Connecticut, 48th and 100th New York, 3d and 7th New Hampshire, 76th Pennsylvania, 9th Maine, 62d and 67th Ohio Volunteers.

July 18, Wytheville, W Va—34th Ohio Volunteers and 1st and 3d West Virginia Cavalry.

July 20, Jackson, Miss—23d Wisconsin, 5th Illinois, 3d and 4th Iowa Cavalry, 7th Ohio, 25th and 31st Iowa, and 3d, 13th and 17th Missouri Volunteers, and a battery of artillery.

July 18 to 24, Read, Tar River and Rocky Mount, N C—3d and 12th New York and 1st North Carolina Battery.

July 19, Buffington Island (also known as St George's Creek), O—1st, 3d, 4th, 9th, 11th and 12th Kentucky, 5th, 6th and 16th Michigan, 2d and 7th Ohio, and 4th Indiana Cavalry, 45th Ohio and 2d Tennessee Mounted Infantry, Militia and Union Gunboats; capture of Morgan's raiders

July 21, Manassas Gap, Va—1st, 2d and 5th U S Cavalry, Advance Cavalry, Army of the Potomac.

July 21 and 22, Chester Gap, Pa—8th New York, 3d Indiana, and 8th Illinois, Advance Cavalry, Army of the Potomac.

July 23, (Conchas Springs), New Mexico—One company of the 1st New Mexico Cavalry.

July 23, Wapping Heights (or Manassas Gap), Va—3d Corps, Army of the Potomac, Maj Gen French.

July 24, Big Mound, Dakota Ter—1st Minnesota Cavalry, 3d Minnesota Battery, and 6th, 7th and 10th Minnesota Volunteers; fight with the Sioux Indians.

1864.

July 18, Auburn, Ga—9th Ohio and 4th Tennessee Cavalry; Rousseau's raid.

July 18, Chewa Station, Montgomery & West Point Railroad, Ga—8th Indiana, 5th Iowa and 4th Tennessee Cavalry.

July 20, Sinker's Ferry, Island Ford, Shenandoah River, Va—Army of West Virginia and portion of the

Answers to Correspondents

We are obliged to remind our readers that there are certain classes of questions which we cannot undertake to answer, viz.:

1. Those not accompanied by the name of the writer. The name is not required for publication, but only as an evidence of good faith. All letters not complying with this rule find their way at once to the waste basket.

2. Mathematical problems and questions in grammatical construction. We are willing to give all our readers an opportunity to ask and answer the former, but we have not the type necessary for publishing algebraic problems and solutions.

3. Questions which in the judgment of the editor are not appropriate or proper in the columns of the BLADE. Hundreds of questions come to this department every week, and the editor must be allowed to exercise his discretion in making selections calculated to promote the general interest.

4. Inquiries as to the standing or reliability of individuals, firms or corporations doing a general business. The BLADE'S endorsement is too valuable to be bestowed indiscriminately, and it is not always possible for us to devote the time necessary to ascertain the standing of an individual or a firm located in a distant part of the country.

Correspondents whose inquiries are not answered within a reasonable time would do well to repeat them. If they still fail to receive an answer they are asked to believe that the questions remain unanswered for good and sufficient reasons.

We must request that subscribers will keep all communications for the business and editorial departments of the BLADE entirely separate and distinct, always upon separate leaves. Questions for this department should never be written on the same leaf with letters containing subscriptions or orders for books. Letters intended for this department of the paper should be marked "Correspondent's Department."

F. R. S., Warson, Ill.:
Was Gen. Grant placed upon the retired list? No.

J. B., Columbia City, Ind.: Write to E. F. Gamble, San Francisco, or H. P. Smith, New York.

H. E. R., Lowry City, Mo.:
How far is the Yellowstone River navigable? To near the mouth of the Big Horn, about 300 miles above the Missouri.

Mrs. J. L., Young Hickory, O.:
If the Vice President should die or fill the President's place, who would then become President? The President pro tem of the Senate.

O. V. Morrill, Kan.:
Will you tell me the name and address of two or three of the best musical monthlies in publication? Folio, Boston; Musical Herald, Princeton, N. J.; Musical World, Cleveland, O.; Musical Review, St. Louis.

I. D. R., Leavering, O.:
1. Were there any colored delegates in the Democratic Chicago Convention? 2. How many in the Republican Chicago Convention? 3. Were any of them ever slaves?
1. Not the Democrats have no use for them as delegates, whatever they may think of them as voters. 2. Quite a number. 3. Nearly all of them.

Reader, Dresden, Ind.:
1. Please inform a young Republican as to the best means of getting an understanding of the United States National Banking system. 2. Also of the tariff, that is, the various articles on which the tariff is collected. 3. Is there a premium on bald dollars coined in 1878?
1-2. The best way is to read the laws. Write to Brown & Eager, Toledo, O., for some cheap publication containing the tariff, banking and internal revenue laws. 3. No.

The BLADE has recently received numerous requests to point out the difference between the political parties, to summarize their principles, etc. This reminds us of the men to be found at every gathering, who, no matter how well other listeners are satisfied, continually yell, "Louder! louder!" The BLADE has published the platforms and given considerable space to comments, and it is hardly worth while to "explain" for the benefit of a few too lazy to read the platforms. In a word, however, the radical difference between the Republican and Democratic platforms is protection vs. free trade.

J. M., Argos, Ind.:
Will you give a description of the "Long berry wheat" which I find quoted in your market report? 2. Also where can it be secured, and at what price?
1. All No. 1 Mediterranean wheat is designated on the Toledo Produce Exchange as Long Red Berry wheat, it being so named to distinguish it from other varieties. The rule governing the grade reads: No. 1 Long Red Winter to be pure Red Winter Wheat, of the long berry variety, sound, plump and well cleaned. 2. It may be purchased in this or other markets at a slight advance on other good varieties of wheat.

Sub., Salem, O.:
Please give a short history of Haidee and Juan.
Read Byron's "Don Juan." According to tradition, Don Juan Tenorio attempted the abduction of the daughter of the Governor of Seville; her father detects the danger, and is killed in a duel which ensues. A statue of the murdered man having been erected in the family tomb, Don Juan forces his way into the vault and invites the statue to a feast. The stony guest makes his appearance, as invited, to the great amazement of Juan, whom he compels to follow him and delivers over to the tortures of the damned. Byron did little more than borrow the name of the hero from the old legends.

J. A. H., Nickelsville, Va.:
What is the value of manganese, and what are its uses?
It is a metal used to neutralize the green color of glass. Some of the alloys of manganese are of great value. With copper it yields a product which possesses the color and properties of German silver, while costing much less. Much use is now made of manganese in the metallurgy of iron and steel, and the franklinite ore of New Jersey is largely employed in the manufacture of crystalline burglar-proof iron and spiegel iron. In 1871 $30 a ton was paid in New York for 70 per cent. Virginia ore. Several salts of manganese have been used in medicine.

Reader, Brockwayville, Pa.:
1. How can a position be obtained in the West Point Military Academy? 2. What are the qualifications required at the examination? 3. Briefly state the course of a cadet. What becomes of cadets after graduating? 4. Can the disagreeable tobacco smell be taken from a cigar box? If so, how?
1. There must first be a vacancy in the Congressional District. 2. The candidate must be between 17 and 22 years of age, at least five feet in height, free from infirmity, and able to pass a careful examination in various branches of knowledge. 3. Each cadet admitted must bind himself to serve the United States eight years from the time of admission to the Academy. The pay is $540 per year. He must take his chances after the expiration of the eight years. The course of instruction requires four years. 4. Powdered cascarilla, two ounces; myrrh, storax, benzoin, burgundy pitch, each one ounce; mix.

Sch., Lone Pine, W. T.:
What is the kind of a metal is hematite?
The hematite ores are as a rule of great purity, and from them is made a large proportion of the finer varieties of iron and steel. Nearly all the Bessemer pig iron in England and America is made from red hematite. The hematite ores are largely distributed. Immense beds occur in Chili. In the United States there are immense deposits of specular ore in the azoic rocks of the Marquette region, south of Lake Superior. The Marquette ore beds were probably once a li magnetite in composition, and have been changed to sesquioxide by the addition of oxygen. Some of these deposits present masses of absolutely pure ferric oxide; the majority, however, are more or less silicious, containing streaks and masses of jasper. The amount of sulphur and phosphorus is small, and the ores are consequently well adapted for the manufacture of steel. Missouri, also, has immense deposits of hematite, supposed to be in many cases the product of an alteration of the specular ores.

E. D. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.:
1. Did the United States send troops to Mexico after the war of the rebellion? 2. Please give a good recipe for laundrying cuffs and collars.
1. No. 2. To one ounce of the best starch add just enough soft cold water to make it (by rubbing and stirring) into a thick paste, carefully breaking all the lumps and particles. When rubbed perfectly smooth, add nearly or quite a pint of boiling water (with bluing to suit the taste), and boil for at least half an hour, taking care to stir it well all the time, to prevent its burning. When not stirring, keep it covered, so as to protect it from dust, etc. Also keep it covered when removed from the fire, to prevent a scum from rising upon it. To give the linen a fine, smooth, glossy appearance, and prevent the iron from sticking, add a little spermaceti (a piece as large as a nutmeg) to the starch, when boiling, and one half a teaspoonful of the finest table salt. If you have no spermaceti, take a piece of the purest, whitest hog's lard, or tallow (mutton is the best), about as large as a nutmeg, or twice this quantity of the best refined loaf sugar, and boil with the starch. In ironing linen collars, shirt bosoms, etc., their appearance will be much improved by rubbing them, before ironing, with a clean white towel, dampened in soft water.

Ignoramus, Huntsville:
Please tell me what are the principles of the Republican, Democratic and Greenback parties?

The BLADE has published the platforms of the different parties. They give a pretty good idea of the "principles" involved. Read the platforms.

T. E., Dresden, Mo:
1. What was the popular vote of Garfield, Hancock and Weaver in 1880, for President of the United States? 2. What was Hancock's vote in New York State in 1880? 3. What was Gov Cleveland's vote in New York when elected Governor?
1. Garfield, 4,449,053; Hancock, 4,442,035; Weaver, 307,306. 2. Hancock's vote in New York in 1880, 534,511. 3. Cleveland's vote in New York, in 1882, 535,318.

J. E. D., Killbuc', O.:
1. When was the first railroad iron made in the United States? 2. Does the United States export any railroad iron at the present time? 3. What is P. H. Sheridan's politics? 4. For how long are the Presidents of each Republic elected?
1. There were five furnaces in New England in 1673; in 1730 the first furnace was erected west of the Alleghanies, but the manufacture of railroad iron was not undertaken until about 1830. 2. Yes, a little. 3. He is a full-blooded Bepub' lican. 4. From three to seven years.

L. L. M., Carthage, Ill.:
Please state the cause and extent of the panic of 1873.
The failure of the banking firm of Jay Cooke & Co. was the signal for the beginning of the panic. It is impossible to state the extent of the crash, as it was more than four years before the people began to recover from its effects. There were various causes for the crash—reckless speculation and extravagance; excessive importations of foreign goods; the construction of railroads beyond the immediate needs of the country; the carelessness with which debts were contracted, etc.

Anxious, (no postoffice):
1. Please tell me how to mend a gum overcoat which is good, only the sleeves came out. 2. Give a recipe for ripe tomato catsup.
1. Take 16 parts gutta percha, four parts India rubber, two parts common caulker's pitch, one part linseed oil; melt together and use hot. 2. Scald and peel your tomatos; then place them in a kettle to boil. When done, cool and strain them through a sieve; then add pepper, salt and cloves. Scald them again and add one tablespoonful of brandy to one pint of the catsup; place in bottles, cork and seal while hot, setting it in a cool place.

H. D. W., Asheville, N. C:
1. What was the political status of the New York Herald in 1876-81? Was it favoring secession? 2. Did an assembly of Unionists surround the office of the Herald and compel the flag of the Union to be stuck out of the office window?
There were some charges that the Herald was on good terms with the Rebel authorities, growing out of the fact that the paper published news that it was supposed could only be obtained in that way; but these charges did not seem to have had much weight with the Washington authorities, as Sec Stanton, in 1862, wrote Bennett a friendly letter, and Lincoln, after his second election, offered Bennett the French Mission, which was respectfully declined.

C. F. B., Grangeville, Idaho, writes: "In answer to 'F. B. H.,' Leavenworth, Kan., in regard to making second entry under a homestead law, after having abandoned one entry, you say: 'We think he can. There is nothing in the homestead law to the contrary.' I read several years ago the same answer to the same question in the Sacramento Union. Now, there is something in the homestead law to the contrary, for I am in receipt of a letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office to the effect that an honorably discharged soldier having homesteaded 80 acres, and abandoned the same for any cause whatever, is entitled to only an additional entry of 80 acres. There is no second filing allowed in any one citizen or soldier. Abandonment works a forfeiture of his right. And now if your answer is wrong it should be corrected, for the reason that there are thousands of such cases that have abandoned homestead entries, and your answer will undoubtedly lead them into trouble."

G. S. W., Duncans Falls, O:
1. How does John Kelly control the Democracy of New York City, and what is meant by the name, Tammany? 2. What are Cleveland's views on the tariff? 3. What officers has Hendricks held? 4. What were some of the charges brought against him in 1876?
1. Kelly controls the Tammany Hall Democracy, which casts more votes in the City than all the other Democratic factions combined. Tammany was the name adopted by a secret society, at first organized for benevolent purposes, but which drifted into politics and took sides with the Democrats. A Chief (the original Tammany was an Indian Chief) is elected every year, and the organization is largely controlled by his decisions. John Kelly is the Chief now. 2. Nobody knows; but Frank Hurd, the great free trader, says Cleveland is "sound on the tariff question," which, undoubtedly, means that he is a free trader. 3. He has been a member of the Indiana Legislature, Member of Congress, Comissioner of the General Land Office, United States Senator and Governor of Indiana. 4. Opposition to the war, sympathy with the South and an active organizer of the Golden Circle, Sons of Liberty, etc., treasonable organizations of the North to assist the Rebels.

J. B., Appleton, O.:
Will you please publish the popular vote of each candidate for President since the adoption of the Constitution? Also the electoral vote of each? I have been a reader and subscriber of the BLADE for a number of years, and have obtained quite an amount of useful information from it, and often refers to inquiries, but have never asked for a favor of this kind before.
There is no record of the popular vote previous to 1824. There were no electoral votes against Washington in 1789 or 1792. John Adams received 71 electoral votes in 1796; Thomas Jefferson 73 in 1800, and 162 in 1804; Madison 122 in 1808, and 128 in 1812; Monroe 183 in 1816, and 231 in 1821. The result of the elections since that time is shown in the table below:

Year of Election.	Political Party.	Candidates.	Popular Vote.	Electoral Vote.
1824	Republican	Andrew Jackson	155,872	*99
	Coalition	John Q. Adams	105,321	84
	Republican	Wm. H. Crawford	44,282	41
	Republican	Henry Clay	46,587	37
1828	Democrat	Andrew Jackson	647,231	178
	Nat. Repub	John Q. Adams	509,097	83
1832	Democrat	Andrew Jackson	687,502	219
	Anti-Mason	Henry Clay	530,189	49
		John Floyd		11
	Anti-Mason	William Wirt	33,108	7
		Vacancies		4
1836	Democrat.	Martin VanBuren	761,549	170
	Whig	Wm. H. Harrison		73
	Whig	Hugh L. White		26
	Whig	Daniel Webster	736,656	14
	Whig	W. P. Mangum		11
1840	Whig	Wm. H. Harrison	1,275,017	234
	Democrat.	Martin VanBuren	1,128,702	60
	Liberty	James G. Birney	7,059	
1844	Democrat.	James K. Polk	1,337,243	170
	Whig	Henry Clay	1,299,068	105
	Liberty	James G. Birney	62,300	
1848	Whig	Zachary Taylor	1,360,101	163
	Democrat.	Lewis Cass	1,220,544	127
	Free Soil	Martin VanBuren	291,263	
1852	Democrat.	Franklin Pierce	1,601,474	254
	Whig	Winfield Scott	1,386,578	42
	F. S. Dem.	John P. Hale	156,149	
1856	Democrat.	James Buchanan	1,838,169	174
	Republican	John C. Fremont	1,341,264	114
	American.	Millard Fillmore	874,534	8
1860	Republican	Abraham Lincoln	1,866,352	180
	Democrat.	J. C. Breckenridge	845,763	72
	Cons. Union	John Bell	589,581	39
	Ind. Dem.	S. A. Douglas	1,379,157	12
1864	Republican	*Abraham Lincoln	2,216,067	212
	Democrat.	Geo B. McClellan	1,808,725	21
		Vacancies		81
1868	Republican	‡Ulysses S. Grant	3,015,071	214
	Democrat.	Horatio Seymour	2,709,613	80
		Vacancies		23
1872	Republican	Ulysses S. Grant	3,597,070	§286
	Dem. Lib.	Horace Greeley	2,834,079	
	Democrat.	Charles O'Conor	29,408	
	Temprance	James Black	5,608	
	.....	Thos. A. Hendricks	.....	42
	.....	B. Gratz Brown	.....	18
	.....	Charles J. Jenkins	.....	2
	.....	David Davis	.....	1
	.....	‡Not Counted	.....	
1876	Republican	Ruth. B. Hayes	4,033,950	185
	Democrat.	Samuel J. Tilden	4,284,885	184
	Greenback	Peter Cooper	81,740	
	Prohibition	Green Clay Smith	9,522	
	.....	Scattering	2,636	
1880	Republican	James A. Garfield	4,449,053	214
	Democrat.	Winfield S. Hancock	4,442,035	155
	Greenback.	James B. Weaver	307,306	
	.....	Scattering	12,576	

*No choice having been made by the Electoral College, the choice devolved upon the House of Representatives. A choice was made on the first ballot, which was as follows: Adams—Connecticut, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Mafyland, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Rhode Island, and Vermont—13 States: Jackson—Alabama, Indiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, and Tennessee—7 States; Crawford—Delaware, Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia—4 States. †Eleven States did not vote, viz., Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. ‡Three States did not vote, viz., Mississippi, Texas and Virginia. §Three electoral votes of Georgia cast for Horace Greeley, and the votes of Arkansas, 6, and Louisiana, 8, cast for U. S. Grant, were rejected. If all had been included in the count the electoral vote would have been 300 for U. S. Grant, and 66 for opposing candidates.

M. D. C., Calona, Ill:
Has there been anyone by the name of O. P. G. Clarke acting as Commissioner of Pensions since William W. Dudley has been appointed Commissioner?
Mr. Clarke is First Deputy Commissioner; C. B. Walker Second Deputy, and A. W. Fisher Chief Clerk.

H. H., Lafayette, Pa.:
I see you give the annual loss by fire in the United States as $100,000,000. Please give the annual loss of property and life by water.
The loss by fire is reported to insurance companies, and statistics made up every year. There are no full returns of loss by water, and the amount can only be estimated.

S. A., Plain City, O.:
1. Please tell me of a medicine that will cure consumption. 2. What will keep green-headed horse-flies away from horses?
1. Cannot. 2. Procure a bunch of smartweed and make a strong infusion by boiling it a few minutes in water. Apply it cold, with a sponge or brush, every day.

P. W. K., Parishville, N. Y.:
Please give the average ad valorem tariff on the following articles as levied in 1816 and 1884.

	1816.		1884.
Woolen manufactures	25 per ct.		40 per ct.
Glass and glassware	20 per ct.		30 per ct.
Silks	25 per ct.		$2.50 per lb.
Clothing wool	25 per ct.		40 per ct.
Sugar	3 c. p lb.		2½c p lb.
Cotton manufactures	25 per ct.		30 per ct.
Pig iron	20 per ct.		$9.00 per tn.
Bar iron	$ 30 per tn.		25.00 per tn.
Salt	20 c. p lb.		8 c. p bu.
Tea	25 c. p lb.		free.
Coffee	5 c. p lb.		free.

F. M. G., Brinkley, Ind.:
1. Was Washington elected President the first time by popular vote? 2. If so, how was the Vice President elected? 3. Where does Jefferson Davis live? 4. Is he eligible to vote? 5. What was the Tenure of Office bill? 6. What is the difference between a protective tariff and a revenue tariff? 7. Did Thomas Jefferson aid or oppose the present Constitution? 8. What was the Proscription act? 9. Which Congress passed it?
1. No. 2. Each elector voted for two persons; the one having the highest vote was declared President; the next, Vice President. 3. Beauvoir, Harrison County, Miss. 4. No. 5. An act to prevent the removal of certain officers by the President without the consent of the Senate. 6. The higher the tariff the more protection it affords to home manufacturers. 7. He advocated it. 8-9. The alien and sedition law was approved June 25, 1798.

C. P. B., Cedar Creek, Tenn.:
1. When were gloves first used, and by whom? 2. Are Will Carleton's poems published in book form? 3. Which States have a compulsory system of education? 4. Please give a biographical sketch of Gen. Dick Taylor.
1. They were in use in very early times. In the middle ages the giving of a glove was the ceremony investiture in bestowing lands and dignities; and two Bishops were put in possession of their sees by each receiving a glove. A. D. 1002. 2. Yes; write to Brown & Eager, Toledo, O. 3. New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Michigan, Nevada, Ohio a sort of one, which is not enforced, and perhaps others. 4. He was born in Florida, son of Gen. Zachary Taylor. We know nothing of his early life. He was chosen Colonel of the 9th Louisiana Volunteers in 1861, and commanded that regiment at the battle of Bull Run; made Brigadier General October 21, 1861; served under Stonewall Jackson in Virginia, and was promoted to Major General; in 1863-64 served with Gen. Kirby Smith in the Trans-Mississippi Department; defeated Banks in his Red River expedition at Sabine Cross Roads and was in turn defeated at Pleasant Hill; September 10, 1864, he assumed the command of the Department of East Louisiana at Mobile, and May 4, 1865, surrendered to Gen. Canby; after the war he resided in Louisiana.

T. A. B., Berea, W. Va.:
1. Please give a description of the first American flag. 2. What was the Long Parliament? 3. Give a short history of Daniel O'Connell.
1. Thirteen red and white stripes, alternate with 13 five-pointed stars. The design contemplated six-pointed stars, but Mrs. Ross, of Philadelphia, who made the flag, suggested the five-pointed, and her suggestion was adopted. 2. The Parliament of the reign of Charles I., which he conceded should not be dissolved until it dissolved itself. 3. He was the son of a small farmer and land-holder of County Kerry, and was born in 1775. Having been intended for the Catholic priesthood, he was sent in early youth to the Colleges of St. Omer's and Douai, the law at that time in operation against the Catholics forbidding the existence of any seminary for the instruction of their clergy; thus, every candidate for holy orders was compelled to proceed to the continent for the purpose of education. The breaking out of the French revolution compelled him to return to his own country. This interruption of his clerical studies changed the future scheme of his life, and he devoted himself to law. He commenced his legal career in 1798 by an excited speech condemnatory of the then mooted question of the union of Ireland with Great Britain. He took up the subject of Catholic emancipation, and for nearly 20 years was the moving principle of that great undertaking, obtaining an influence and ascendency over his countrymen that placed the heart of the nation, as it were, in his hand. As he was compelled to re inquish the practice of his profession in his devotion to the cause, his countrymen made an annual voluntary collection to reimburse him for the loss of his practice. This fund, collected all over Ireland, and from every part of the globe where Irish Catholics resided, was called the "O'Connell Rent," and for many years realized a princely revenue. In 1828 he was elected for the County of Clare, so far an idle honor, as the Catholic Disabilities, under which he labored, disqualified him from taking his seat. In 1829, however, the Duke of Wellington carried the bill of Catholic Emancipation, and O'Connell entered the British Parliament. He immediately became a firm and staunch reformer, and took a leading part in the great scheme of Parliamentary reform, which was consummated in 1832. For the next 10 years he labored quite as arduously to effect the dissolution of England and Ireland, as he had before to obtain Catholic Emancipation. Once more his countrymen rallied around him. His speeches became so violent that in 1843 he was arrested, tried and convicted of sedition, sentenced to pay a fine of £2,000 and be imprisoned for one year. An appeal was taken to the House of Peers, and after a few months incarceration the judgment was reversed and O'Connell was liberated. His health becoming impaired soon after, he repaired to Italy, intending to sojourn at Rome; but, his malady increasing, he expired at Genoa, on his way to the Eternal City, 1847, aged about 72 years.

Delayed Subscriptions.

[NOTE—Subscribers wishing a change in their postoffice address must, in all cases, give their FORMER as well as their PRESENT address.]

It sometimes happens that persons order the BLADE mailed to them and fail to receive after a reasonable time has elapsed. Why this is will readily be seen from the following list of persons sending money for the BLADE and failing either to sign their names or give their address:

Letter containing $1, dated at Sonora, no County or State, signed Thos. Ainsley.
Letter containing 30c., postmarked at Roanoke, Ind., no name or order.
Letter containing $1, no date, orders specimen copies for Thos. Jones, D. H. Burnett and others.
Letter containing $1, no address, signed G. Drummond.
Letter containing 10c., no address, signed A. P. Higley.
Letter containing $1, no address, signed H. E. Barr.
Letter containing money order No. 1,565 for $1.10, postmarked Scio, Oregon, no order or name.
Letter containing $1, from New Lisbon, Wis., no order or name.
Letter containing $1, no date, signed W. Y. Smith.
Letter containing 30c, dated at Mariana, no State, signed Mrs. R. A. Sexton.
Letter containing 30c., no date, signed Wm Campbell.
Letter containing $1, dated at Westerville, Neb., no signature.
Letter containing $1, from Jefferson, O., no signature.
If Esther A. Gordon, of Bridgeport, will give her full address the error will be corrected.
Letter containing 50c, dated at Piqu, no State, signed J. Craig, P. M.
Letter containing $1.50, no date, signed J Morton, P. M.
Letter containing 25c., no date, signed C. L. Rowland.
Letter containing $1, dated at Reigelsville, no State, signed Mrs. John M. Smith.
Letter containing $1, to pay for seven copies, dated at Deer Creek, no State.
Letter containing 30c, dated at Covington, no State, signed A. M. Dumas.
Letter containing 60c, dated at Elmwood, no State, signed Isaac D. Taylor.
Another letter containing $1, from Covington, no State, signed A. M. Dumas.
Letter containing 50c, dated at Lowell, no State, signed W. W. Worcester.
Letter containing 25c, dated at Bayard, no State, signed Levi Rakestraw.

Parties remitting money or express order SHOULD ALWAYS give their name and address. We often get money without either, and afterwards inquiries as to the receipt of the money. Our patrons will please bear this in mind, as we can do nothing without their NAME and ADDRESS IN FULL.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

Every Soldier disabled in service and in line of duty, by wound, injury or disease, is entitled to pension. Widows, Minor Children, Dependent Father or Mother, or minor brothers and sisters of soldiers, whose death was due to military service, are entitled. **Thousands of Pensioners Entitled to Increase.** Honorable Discharges, and Certificates of Lost Discharges, obtained. Charge of desertion removed. Horse claims payable to January, 1884. Bounty still due in many cases. Send 3c. in postage for New Laws, Rullings and Decisions. H. S. BERLIN & CO., 712 Eleventh St., Washington, D.C.

THE HAMMOCK.

How to Hang this Useful Adjunct to Summer Comfort.

A drive or a stroll will show how generally the hammock has come into use as an adjunct of outdoors comfort. There is scarcely a dooryard or piazza of any pretensions without one or more of these winning couches. Rightly placed and hung, the hammock affords the very luxury of repose, and our people have done well to borrow it from their Southern neighbors, whose climate and temperament are so conducive to the cultivation of a "genius for repose."

But rightly hung does not mean suspended in a cramped situation, with both ends equally elevated. This is the way to put up a swing, but not a hammock, unless it be intended to simply sit in. For reclining purposes the head should be higher than the foot. A good rule is to fasten the head of the hammock six feet three inches from the ground or floor, and the lower end three feet three inches. The distance between the two should be 18 or 20 feet, though 15 feet will answer. The longer rope should be at the bottom end, as this makes swinging much easier and more agreeable.

For out-door use, when two trees are not available, the hook for the head may be fastened upon the tree or the rope tied to it, and a post set in the ground at the required distance for the lower end. In this manner shade can be secured, though the lounger be the possessor of but a single tree. The fastenings and the rope should be strong and secure beyond a peradventure; and if the hammock is to be used by young children, it should be hung very near to the ground, that the inevitable tumbles and spillings may be as harmless as possible. The closely-woven hammocks are the best, as they do not wear out so quickly.

For an enjoyable and healthful siesta, or for Summer reading and day dreaming, this "couch in the air" is preferable to all others. For the purposes of flirtation or courtship—if the latter old-fashioned word be applicable to the modern fashion of wooing—we have not observed that any hints or directions are necessary. The hammock lends itself to the graces and natural wiles of women, and adapts itself to a young man's fancies with a facility that suggests its origin in the land of languors and love. Its utilitarian ends are many, but it is nevertheless essentially a thing of beauty and a luxury.

Mothers.
If you are failing, broken, worn out and nervous, use "Wells' Health Renewer." $1. Druggists.

A GOOD RETORT.

How a Saucy North Carolina Belle Stamped an Old Beau.

The following bit of wit upon the part of a North Carolina girl comes to us from the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, the fashionable Virginia watering place:

Among the regular *habitues* is Col B——, a well-preserved, handsome old beau of uncertain age. His society record is brilliant, and though he has raised many hopes, yet season after season has ended and the Col. has yielded his liberty to none. His special strength is pride of family, boasting as he does, in season and out of season, not only the bluest South Carolina blood, but the most direct Huguenot descent.

During the past summer there appeared, flitting about the broad piazzas and through the long drawing-room, a bright, dashing girl from the "Land of the Sky." The Colonel, as usual, began the scheme of monopoly, and the ambitious young belle seemed nothing loath to accord to him the coveted position as chief of staff. It began to be whispered about that the Colonel was really in earnest for once in his life. Those who knew him best and watched him closest were sure that he was on the eve of a victory. His gait was more martial, his manner more lofty than ever before, and the poor ancestral Huguenots were dragged to the front without mercy.

Unfortunately a bit of eavesdropping in the dim star-lighted seclusion of what the Colonel thought to be a deserted corner of the piazza told the story of such woful discomfiture that he fled the place within 24 hours afterward. He had evidently proposed in his most pompous and condescending manner, and had heard with amazement a quiet negative from the young lady's lips.

"But, I think—I am sure," said the Colonel, hardly able to control his indignant pride, "you do not understand, you do not appreciate, miss, the honor that has been conferred upon you, that you so lightly decline. I am a Huguenot of South Carolina!"

"Ah, Colonel, it is you who forget," said Miss ——, with her most roguish smile. "You do not appreciate the honor to which you aspire. I am a Lightwood Knot of North Carolina!"—*Harper's Magazine.*

"Rough on Toothache."
Instant relief for Neuralgia, Toothache, Facedache. Ask for "Rough on Toothache." 15 and 25c.

Our Population.

The population of the United States on July 1, was about 57,000,000. This is ascertained in the following manner: For many years the increase in time of peace has been almost precisely 2 per cent. yearly from excess of births over deaths, besides the excess of immigration over emigration. The population June 30, 1880, was 50,155,783; adding 2 per cent. increase, 1,003,115, and the net immigration of the fiscal year 1881, 669,431, we have 51,828,329 as the population June 30, 1881. Again adding 2 per cent., 1,046,566, and the net immigration, 788,992, we have 53,653,887 as the population June 30, 1882. Again adding 2 per cent., 1,083,087, and the net immigration, 599,015, we have 45,825,979 as the population June 30, 1883. And again adding 2 per cent. for the current year, 1,105,519, and about 550,000 for immigration—the number during the fiscal year up to June 1, having been 454,206—we have as the probable population June 30, 1884, about 56,082,498. In two years more it will probably exceed 60,000,000.

Business Policy.

"I don't think the photograph does me justice," said the actress.

"Certainly not," replied the artist; "how many actresses would come to me for photographs, do you think, if I did them justice?"

"See What Cuticura Does for Me."
INFANTILE and Birth Humors, Milk Crust, Scalled Head, Eczemas, and every form of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Scrofulous and Inherited Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES. ABSOLUTELY PURE AND SAFE. Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, 50 cents. Cuticura Soap, an Exquisite Skin Beautifier and only Medicinal Baby Soap, 25 cts., and Cuticura Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier, $1, are sold by druggists. Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

PATENTS.

Parties remitting money or express order SHOULD ALWAYS give their name and address. We often get money without either, and afterwards inquiries as to the receipt of the money. Our patrons will please bear this in mind, as we can do nothing without their NAME and ADDRESS IN FULL.

PATENTS.
F. A. LEHMANN, Solicitor of Patents, Washington D. C. Send for Circular.

Homes IN Texas AND Arkansas
Low price; long credit. Rich agricultural and grazing lands, producing wheat, rye, oats, corn, cotton, grasses and all the choice fruits; near schools, churches and railroads. Cheap land excursions every month. For maps of Texas, Arkansas, Missouri and Kansas, with all information, address JNO. E. ENNIS, Pass. and Land Agent Missouri Pacific Ry. Co., 349 Clark street, Chicago, Ill. J. A. GRANGER, 24 Summit street, Toledo, O.

From Pole to Pole
AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has demonstrated its power of cure for all diseases of the blood.
The Harpooner's Story.
New Bedford, June 1, 1883.
DR. J. C. AYER & Co.—Twenty years ago I was a harpooner in the North Pacific, when five others of the crew and myself were laid up with scurvy. Our bodies were bloated, gums swollen and bleeding, teeth loose, purple blotches all over us, and our breath seemed rotten. Take it by and large we were pretty badly off. All our lime-juice was accidentally destroyed, but the captain had a couple dozen bottles of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA and gave us that. We recovered on it quicker than I have ever seen men brought about by any other treatment for scurvy, and I've seen a good deal of it. Seeing no mention in your Almanac of your Sarsaparilla being good for scurvy, I thought you ought to know of this, and so send you the facts.
Respectfully yours, RALPH Y. WINGATE.
The Trooper's Experience.
Maseru, Basutoland (S. Africa,) March 7, 1883.
DR. J. C. AYER & Co.—Gentlemen: I have much pleasure to testify to the great value of your Sarsaparilla. We have been stationed here for over two years, during which time we had to live in tents. Being under canvas for such a time brought on what is called in this country "veldt-sores." I had those sores for some time. I was advised to take your Sarsaparilla, two bottles of which made my sores disappear rapidly, and I am now quite well.
Yours truly, T. K. BODEN,
Trooper, Cape Mounted Riflemen.
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Is the only thoroughly effective blood-purifier, the only medicine that eradicates the poisons of Scrofula, Mercury, and Contagious Disease from the system.
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all druggists: Price $1; six bottles for $5.

France's Revolutionary Centennial.

The centenary of the French revolution is to be kept in 1889 with great festivity—provided that the political wheel of fortune shall not bring up monarchy within the next five years—and enthusiastic Republicans have already begun to plan an international exhibition for Paris which shall surpass all its predecessors. Instead of occupying the Champ de Mars as in 1878, the exhibition will either be placed in the Bois de Boulogne or the Park of St. Cloud, as not only is the Chap de Mars too small but the War Minister objects to losing the use of the district for several years. The Trocadero Palace also is occupied by museums, etc., and so could not be used. The Bois de Boulogne is the favorite site, as being most accessible and picturesque, for the great exhibition palace would be erected close to the fortifications and extend down to the lake, where annexes would fill the islands. Part of the fortifications must be leveled, but that is regarded as a minor detail, while it is significant of France's recent colonial extension that she proposes to devote an immense section to Eastern countries.

Bad for Cleveland.

An ancient political superstition—the country is now old enough to have antiquities and to be superstitious—is revived by the nomination of Cleveland. Absurd as the notion is, there is something ominous for Mr. Cleveland in the fact that so many great men so well deserving of the office whose names began with C were disappointed aspirants. There were two A's—the Adamses—in the Presidency; one B—Buchanan; one F—Fillmore; two G's—Grant and Garfield; two H's—both from Ohio, Hayes and Harrison; three J's—Jefferson, Jackson and Johnson; one L—Lincoln; two M's—Madison and Monroe; two P's—Polk and Pierce; three T's—Tyler, Taylor and Tilden; one V—Van Buren; and one W—the immortal Washington. But never a C, among the many who sought the office, reached the goal of his ambition, or even had the luck to succeed by death when he was Vice-President.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS
To the needs of the tourist, commercial traveler and new settler, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is peculiarly adapted, since it strengthens the digestive organs and braces the physical energies to unhealthful influences. It removes and prevents malarial fever, constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, and fortifies and enriches as well as purifies the blood. It overcomes by fatigue, whether mental or physical, the worry and debilitated find it a reliable source of renewed strength and comfort. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

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IS WARRANTED to cure all cases of malarial disease, such as Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular of July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

IT IS NOT
A CURE ALL, but as a tonic and health renewer, and for Blood and Skin Diseases, and troubles dependent on impure or impoverished blood, Swift's Specific is without a rival.
"My baby, six months old, broke out with some kind of skin humor, and, after being treated five months by my family physician, was given up to die. The druggist recommended Swift's Specific, and the result was as gratifying as it was miraculous. My child soon got well, all traces of the disease is gone, and he is as fat as a pig."
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"I used Swift's Specific on my little daughter, who was afflicted with some Blood Poison which had resisted all sorts of treatment. The Specific relieved her permanently, and I shall use it in my practice."
W. E. BRONTE, M. D.
Cypress Ridge, Ark.
Our treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to applicants.
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Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.
New York Office, 159 West 23d street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; Philadelphia office,

THE WEEKLY BLADE

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pubs.

D. R. LOCKE, Editor.

TOLEDO, THURSDAY, July 24, 1884.

Entered at the Postoffice at Toledo as Second Class Matter.

THE TOLEDO BLADE.

CHEAPEST PAPER IN THE WORLD.

LARGEST AND BEST WEEKLY PUBLISHED

TERMS—Postage Paid.

Single copy, one year, $1,00, six months, 60 cents, three months, 30 cents. Clubs of 11, one year, $10—our best terms to agents for club (any size, every eleventh copy free, or the agent may retain 10 per cent. commission in cash.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, post-paid free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address,

THE BLADE,
TOLEDO, O.

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NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES G. BLAINE, of Maine.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN A. LOGAN, of Illinois.

Circulation Last Week, 125,000.

COMING BY THOUSANDS.

As shown by the above figures, our circulation increases beyond our most sanguine expectations. Last week it reached 125,000, and still orders are pouring in so fast that we can hardly keep pace with them. Our mailing department is some 7,000 names behind in making these wholesale additions to our lists, and we have been compelled to put on additional help to get these names set up for our mailing sheets. We will reach 150,000 subscribers very speedily. Our advertisers will make a note of these extraordinary figures, and govern themselves accordingly. They cannot reach so good or so large a constituency in any other method with one half the ease they can through the columns of the Blade.

The Blade

FOR THE

CAMPAIGN!

Only 25 Cents Till After the Presidential Election.

The Best Paper in the World Almost Given Away.

NOW TO WORK!

25 Cts. During Campaign

The election of Blaine and Logan is a necessity to the American people. The Democratic party loaded with the iniquity of a quarter of a century, is making its last effort to gain control of the Government. This campaign is more important than any of its predecessors, for if the Republican party fails this time the work of its past will be undone, and the country will have to pass through other struggles.

To do their share of the work the proprietors of the

GOOD, OLD TOLEDO BLADE,

make a proposition which never has been equaled in the history of newspapers. We will send the Blade to any address, singly, or in clubs, from the receipt of the money

TILL AFTER THE NOVEMBER ELECTION FOR 25 CENTS.

The election is in November, and it is now July. This gives the best weekly paper in the world

DURING CAMPAIGN FOR 25 CTS.!

This does not cover the actual cost of printing, postage and mailing; but we give this as our contribution to the cause.

THE BLADE DURING CAMPAIGN FOR 25 CENTS.

Now go to work and raise clubs everywhere. There is not a man, Republican or Democrat, who will not take the Blade at this price.

It is unnecessary to say anything about the Blade. Everybody knows it to be the most aggressive Republican paper in the United States, and the most effective for campaign purposes. It has now the largest circulation of any weekly in the country, and it can do more good with 200,000 circulation than with 118,000.

RAISE CLUBS AT ONCE.

Everybody will take it. Commence the canvass as soon as you read this announcement. Roll in clubs of tens, twenties, fifties and hundreds. Pile them in upon us—we have the machinery to fill all demands that may be made.

THE NASBY LETTERS,

will be printed regularly in the Blade for which paper they have been exclusively written for twenty years. They will be of value this year.

ALL THE DEPARTMENTS

that have made the Blade so valuable, will be maintained. We shall not print a separate campaign paper, but send the regular Blade, the only difference being we shall pay more especial attention to politics than at other seasons.

RAISE A CLUB FOR THE BLADE.

25 cents from now till after the Presidential election.

Address Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

P. S.—Send postal notes if possible. Don't send us postage stamps if there is any other way of remitting.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

The chief points of political importance the past week have been the letters of acceptance of Blaine and Logan. They are given in full in this issue and commented upon editorially elsewhere on this page. They define the lines upon which the Republican campaign will be fought—protection to American industries and American labor, the compelling of a free ballot and an honest count in the South, pensions to Union soldiers but none to rebels, no alien land grabbing, the public domain for actual settlers, the crushing out of polygamy, civil service reform, a strong, self-respecting policy toward European nations, arbitration of disputes among American nations without resort to the sword, and the upbuilding of our commerce with South and Central America. The letters have excited widespread and most favorable comment.

The more prominent of the Republicans who have bolted the nomination of Blaine in Massachusetts and New York are, strangely enough, those who have held free trade ideas; and the opinion gains ground that their disappointment at the protective plank in the platform was as great an inciting cause of the bolt as their personal hatred of Mr. Blaine. Their secession has left the Republicans of the East homogeneous and harmonious, and the great ratification meetings held at Boston and New York showed intense enthusiasm and strong confidence in victory. Mr. Evarts coruscated as usual with witty points, and impressed his New York hearers especially by challenging Gov. Cleveland's record of the reform of municipal government in that city He accused him of political alliance with the two chief offenders in the City government, whose removal from office had been demanded by a great mass meeting of citizens without distinction of party, and whose malfeasance had been clearly proved by official investigation. Both these gentlemen, however, received Mr. Cleveland's continued support, and both Mr. Hubert Thompson and Mr. Sheriff Davidson appeared in the Chicago convention as co-workers with Mr. Manning and Sen. Norton for the nomination of Mr. Cleveland.

An address signed by a large number of the Republicans of Pennsylvania who took an active part in the independent movement of 1882, has been issued, directed to the Independents elsewhere who propose to bolt the Republican nominations. Among the signers are Senator Mitchell, ex-Gov. Hoyt, Mr. Garrett, Chairman of the Philadelphia Committee of One Hundred, while Mr. McKee, who was Chairman of the Independent State Committee in 1882, signs with a long list of members of the Committee. The address takes the ground that Mr. Blaine was fairly nominated by a free convention; that he is the choice of the mass of Republicans; that his party's success affords the best assurance of civil service reforms, and that the personal attacks on him are not a justification for bolting.

Crop advices have continued encouraging in the highest degree. Estimates of the wheat yield tend upward, late computations claiming a larger yield by ten to twenty million bushels than in 1882. Such estimates are probably not entitled to consideration until the harvest of Spring wheat shall have been finished. As there is only one tenor to the reports from all crops, there is no occasion for specifications.

The new prohibitory law, which went into effect in Iowa on the first of the month, seems to be generally observed. Even in Des Moines, which is the headquarters of resistance to the law, the sale of liquor seems to have been stopped. Those of the saloons which remained open, professed to confine their transactions to unintoxicating drinks; and the strictest watch on the part of the friends of the law did not discover any violation of it. The drug stores also have declared their purpose to co-operate by confining their dealings in alcohol to *bona fide* prescriptions, and some of them even refuse to fill such prescriptions.

The failures for the week show a slight increase in number, but the number of disasters to large establishments was much smaller, 78 per cent. being among small traders. While these failures were not, as a rule, caused directly by speculations in stocks, etc., they are the legitimate consequence of the late crashes resulting from that cause. The change in policy of the Eastern banks, in suddenly limiting the accommodations heretofore customary in discounts for business firms, is the cause of many of these failures.

The banks of New York have continued to add rapidly to their idle hoards. They have increased their resources $5,864,300 during the week, and $15,725,300 during the fortnight. They now hold a surplus of $28,343,000 above the legal requirements, and, other items remaining as they are, they could add $113,000,000 to their liabilities without impairing the lawful limit of their reserves.

Six out of the original 25 men of the Greely party, including the brave Lieutenant himself, have been saved, the rest dying of starvation since April last. Their two years' stay on the bleak shores of Lady Franklin Bay was spent in making scientific observations, the reports being all saved. The most northerly point ever trodden by man was reached by two of the party on one of their excursions, and the existence of an open Polar sea proved.

The absorbing foreign topic is of course the spread of the cholera in Europe. It is still devastating Toulon and Marseilles, and is said to have reached Paris Some cases were also taken in a ship to London, and it has appeared at Liverpool, giving reason to fear that it may spread to this country. This has caused not only a homeward current of travel to set this way, but is greatly diminishing the number who are going abroad. While it is not likely that it will prevail here to any great extent, the sanitary authorities in the large Cities are taking all precautions to prevent its possible importation.

In England the conflict between the House of Lords upon the one hand, and the House of Commons and the country upon the other, has been precipitated by the rejection in the former of the compromise resolution which asked it to pass the Franchise bill, on condition of a pledge to consider redistribution in the Autumn. The temper of the people was shown on Monday of this week by an immense procession to Hyde Park made up of thousands of workingmen and of all classes of society. They carried emblems significant of their opinion of the obnoxious House. The demonstration is considered one of the most important ever made in Great Britain, because it shows such a radical change in the ideas of the people and so great a progress towards Republicanism.

The Empire of Brazil is trying to exterminate slavery and for that purpose passed a law providing a fund for the purchase of slaves from their masters. It has been found, however, that this fund is quite insufficant, and the Finance Minister now proposes its enlargement by taxing for this purpose the class who do not own slaves, equally with those who do. He also proposes to enact the immediate emancipation of all slaves who have passed their 60th year. This last proposal would be a measure simply for the benefit of the slave owners. It would relieve the masters from all responsibility for a class of slaves which was incapable of farther labor, and would throw their support upon the community, while it would do nothing for the children.

The difficulty between the King and Legislature in Norway has reached an amicable settlement through the creation of a ministry of moderate men, who will not give advice which might lead to a collision or result in their own impeachment and removal from office. This may be regarded as a substantial victory for the Norwegian people. It implies the concession of the original question involved in the dispute, namely the right of the Parliament to modify even the constitutional law of the country by passing at successive sessions a measure vetoed by the King. It involves more than this, however. It is now decided by the highest judicial authority that the members of the National Cabinet are responsible to the Representatives of the people for the advice they give to the sovereign.

The trouble between China and France seems now in a fair way to be settled without an appeal to arms China has calmed her warlike spirit down, admitted that she was in wrong in the Lang Son matter, and will pay a reasonable indemnity.

A "BOOM" CAMPAIGN.

It has been prophesied that this would be a "boom" campaign, and it is proving true. The Blaine boom is spreading far and wide: Republicans are wide-awake, and organizing Blaine clubs, and booming the cause of justice, equal rights and Republicanism. The boom is on, and will carry Blaine triumphantly into the White House.

There is also a well-defined Blade boom abroad in the land. We printed 125,000 copies last week, and still the boom continues. We have not room to print lists, but every mail brings us clubs ranging from 20 to 200 names; and, a still more encouraging fact, they are coming in a rapidly increasing ratio. We will reach the 150,000 figure very speedily at this rate.

Go on, friends! There is no better family paper printed than the Weekly Blade, and no stronger or more energetic advocate of Republican principles. It is the best campaign document it is possible to put into the hands of voters. Let every reader start out to help the campaign by getting up a club. Show the paper; it speaks for itself to every intelligent person. Ask your neighbors to subscribe for the campaign. You will aid the Republican cause, and do good to your friends and to your community, by aiding in the circulation of the Blade.

Mr. Blaine's letter is a bitter disappointment to the Democratic press. Many papers seemed to have worked themselves up to a belief in their own wild assertions that he would enter on a furious crusade against England and all the rest of the nations of the earth, and are sorely astonished that it is not so. Mr. Blaine's views as to our foreign policy are so entirely in harmony with the feelings of every thinking American citizen, that they afford no ground for controversy. The opposition press have the sagacity to know that to attack them would be to go counter to the popular current, and so grudgingly abandon that quarter of the battle-field.

The revision of the Old Testament is completed and will soon be in the market. The probability is that its sale will be far less than that of the revised edition of the New Testament. There was a curiosity to see how much of a change had been made in a book held sacred by so large a class of people, and the rush to get it was large. Most people went back to the old version, errors and all, while the new one rests upon their bookshelves. They will not be so likely to purchase the revision of the Old Testament to be disposed of in the same way.

OUR STORY.

The necessity of publishing the splendid and statesmanlike letters of acceptance of the Republican standard-bearers, Blaine and Logan, and other important news matters, has caused such a pressure upon our columns that we decided to hold the concluding portion of "Another Man's Wife" over until next week, rather than to divide it into two small fragments.

Twenty-four different States were represented at the National Educational Association held at Madison, Wisconsin, last week. Ten car loads went there from Boston. About 30 teachers went from Texas. There were present about 5,000 in all, and it is said that this number was made up of some of the finest talent in the country. One of the finest addresses was made by Dr. Curry, of Richmond, Va., upon the subject of "Citizenship and Education." The subject of "Industrial Training" was thoroly discussed and its importance well maintained.

The wool growers of the West will be heard from when election day comes round. The National Republican platform recognizes the justice of their demand for a restoration of the wool tariff of 1867, while the Democratic platform calls for free trade in "raw materials," in which category wool is placed.

MR. BLAINE'S LETTER.

At first sight, Mr. Blaine's letter, accepting the Presidential nomination of the Republican party, appears to be a lengthy document; but a perusal of it shows that any abbreviation would have been at an expense of its completeness. It will receive everywhere far more attention than if it were an ephemeral campaign document. It is a resume of the policy and aims of the Republican party, yet is far more important than a mere exposition of a party platform. It rises to the dignity of a State paper, for it is a clear and forcible exposition of the ideas that will control the next National Administration, and of the policy which it will pursue both in domestic and foreign affairs. It is broad and statesmanlike in its utterances, convincing in argument, and altogether such a document as was to be expected from a national leader of the wide experience and ripe scholarship of Mr. Blaine.

The discussion of the one overshadowing issue of the campaign—the tariff—occupies, of course, more space in Mr. Blaine's letter than any other one topic. It shows that the enormous and unprecedented growth in wealth of the country since 1860, was due to the thorough system of protection inaugurated and continued by the Republican party. The facts there presented are convincing and incontrovertible. All flimsy free-trade theorizing and specious argument utterly fail when confronted with the fact of the enormous increase in our National wealth, and the mighty growth of the United States in its manufacturing and other interests, when protected by a tariff that prevented competition by the underpaid labor of Europe, and fostered by an enlightened and far-seeing administration of National affairs. Mr. Blaine points out clearly the error of confounding our commerce with our carrying trade. He shows the enormous growth of our exports in value during those 20 years of protection; shows why American shipping has languished, and points out the beginnings of a policy that will, if continued, not only restore it to the position it once held, but carry our flag to every sea whose waters are cloven by the keel of commerce.

The sophism that the burden of a protective tariff is borne by the farmer is clearly shown in this discussion. The beneficial effects of protection upon the agricultural interests of the country is demonstrated by the enormous expansion of the home market, and by the rapid increase in wealth by those sections which are devoted almost exclusively to farming. In this connection, the unrestricted interchange of the products of the soil and manufactured commodities between the States is given that prominence its great importance deserves, and the evil results are shown of allowing foreign countries to enter this inviting field, by which they alone would be gainers, and the United States the loser. And in this connection the section of Mr. Blaine's letter relating to the labor question and the industrial system of the United States should be studied carefully by every working man in the country. It states clearly the attitude of the Republican party on the complex labor question, and shows the disastrous effect that would follow an attempt to substitute the chimerical ideas of free trade howlers like Hurd, Watterson and their fellows, for a system that maintains the dignity of American labor, and insists that it shall have an adequate return.

Another most important portion of this document is that relating to the foreign policy of the Government. No American citizen can read it without feeling that the policy there outlined is one that will place the United States in the position which it should occupy as the protector of the republican idea of government by the people, and as the controlling power on the Western Continent in the interests of international amity and commerce. "We seek the conquests of Peace," is the keynote of Mr. Blaine's utterance with regard to our sister Republics of the Western world. He desires to strengthen the bonds of mutual interest and commercial exchange, to deal directly with our sister nations on the Continent instead of acting as paymaster for their European commerce. And in regard to protection of our citizens, he upholds the self-respecting feeling of every true American, that the protection of the Government must be extended to every citizen, native-born or naturalized, white or colored, rich or poor, wherever he may be.

But the more this magnificent exposition of the purposes and aims of the Republican party, the party of progress and enlightenment, is studied, the more the reader is impressed with the profound statesmanship of its author, and his eminent fitness for the high position of Chief Magistrate of the Great Republic. It is worthy of careful study by every American citizen. He cannot rise from its perusal without a higher ideal of duty. The contest now beginning is placed upon a higher plane, at least for the Republican party. It is the maintenance of a system that for over 20 years has been the most potent factor in the enormous development of the agricultural, mining and industrial interests of the country, against a policy that will surely bring ruin to some and a severe check to all; it is the building up of the Nation as a whole, instead of the development of one section or one interest at the expense of the others; the placing of a statesman at the helm of the Ship of State, instead of an obscure and inexperienced nonentity; the continuance of a well-defined policy, under which the Nation has grown great, against a policy of shreds and patches. The issue is in the hands of the voters of the Republic; and they will speak in no uncertain tones, in favor of the party whose wise conduct of the affairs of the Nation has fostered its phenomenal and unexampled growth during the past two decades; that brought it safely through the furnace of civil strife, and has made it the mightiest of the Nations of the earth.

A PERFECT RUSH.

Last week we received through the mails nearly 12,000 campaign subscribers to the Weekly Blade. On a single day of the present week we received 3,000 new names. It is a little severe on our clerical force, who are now working night and day to keep up with the mails. New subscribers must not feel impatient if they do not get their first paper by return mail, as it is a physical impossibility just now to mail papers the day the order is received. We shall, however, be reasonably prompt. Everybody wants the Blade during the campaign.

DEMOCRACY'S DEATH STRUGGLE.

The Democratic party seems incapable of coming squarely before the country on a clean-cut issue and measuring strength with the Republican party in the open field. Conscious that there is nothing in its history or motives that will commend it to the thinking, upright voter, it resorts to puerile trickery and catchpenny expedients to win the support it cannot hope to command on its own merits. Its candidates for the Presidency for a quarter of a century have been chosen solely on the ground of expediency, and its platforms during that time have promised anything and everything that it was thought would capture votes. They have agreed in but one thing—bitter abuse and misrepresentation of Republicanism. The history of the last five Presidential contests show these facts clearly.

In 1864 the Democracy nominated an Union soldier—McClellan—who had been removed from his command for incapacity, in the hope of catching votes among Union men who might sympathize with him; and he was placed on a platform of "copperhead" utterances. Lincoln was triumphantly elected.

In 1868 this scheme was reversed. The candidate was a "copperhead" statesman, and the platform was made Union in sentiment—three years after the war was over. Seymour was beaten, and Grant entered the White House.

In 1872 the whole party organization and its principles were surrendered to a crowd of Republican bolters, and Greeley was made the nominee. The spectacle was an amazing one—to see a political party pass over the statesmen in its own ranks, men whose lives had been passed in the advocacy of Democracy, to take for its standard-bearer a man who had all his life been that party's uncompromising enemy—an original Abolitionist, and one of the founders of the Republican party itself. The platform was made up of equal parts of abuse of Republicanism and general gush on all other topics. Grant was re elected and Greeley died insane.

In 1876, they nominated Tilden, solely because he had done some good work as a reformer of abuses in the Democratic government of New York, which abuses had become so outrageous as to make the party a stench in the nostrils of all honest men. They placed him on a platform which was nothing but a yell for "reform" and an appeal for power. The hollowness of the cry of "reform" and the character of Tilden were both shown up clearly by a most astounding attempt to defeat the will of the people. For the first time in American history a set effort was made to buy up Presidential electors for money, and to reverse the verdict of the election in entire States by the most gigantic treachery and frauds. It failed, and the Democracy went down again in ignominous defeat.

In 1880, all new expedients being exhausted, they tried the soldier dodge again, and nominated Hancock, simply because he was an Union soldier with a creditable record; and, because "reform" was a good catch-word, made it and "a tariff for revenue only" their platform. The soldier dodge did not work as they expected, and thinking men repudiated the free trade heresy. Over they went once more, and "sat in the dust in the valley of defeat, chewing the bitter cud of disappointment."

And now, in this year of grace 1884, the Democratic party comes once more to the front; lean and hungry as a wolf in midwinter, after its 24 years of absence from office; battered and bruised to the last degree from its numerous defeats; with none among its great men of National reputation that it is willing to trust with leadership; with no settled policy but a ravenous, insane desire for power; with no new expedient at hand, it enters on the campaign which will be its last National contest, if again defeated, with a combination of two old expedients, which have failed when used singly. It has selected an obscure leader, a third-rate lawyer, without experience in National affairs, because he is recommended by a lot of Republican free trade soreheads, would-be leaders, and Pharisees; and because he, like Tilden, "reformed" some glaring abuses in his own party. The experience of 1872 did not warn the Democrats of the futility of yielding to the wishes of renegade Republicans, nor that of 1864 of the impossibility of making the people believe that the Democratic party would ever really favor reform. They have placed this unknown nobody on a platform that again calls for free trade. This alone would defeat them, even had they a strong candidate. The result will be the same as it has been in the years that are past. The Democratic party will go down to rise no more in National politics; and over its last resting place the epitaph will be written, "Died of lack of principle."

Some months ago the room of Miss L. Johnson, over the drug store on the corner of Superior and Adams streets, was entered and considerable valuable jewelry taken. Of course the thief was never apprehended nor the property recovered. The point, however, is, that the robbery might have been easily prevented. For several days previous a man had loafed upon the outside stairs leading up to the hall, often being in the way of persons going up and down. He was in full view all of this time of a policeman upon the opposite corner, who never made an effort to find out what he was there for or to send him about his business. He disappeared the same day that the jewelry did. Whether he was the thief or not, it was a manifest neglect of duty upon the part of the policeman not to have arrested him unless he could show some good reason for his continued presence in that place.

ONLY THIRTY-FIVE CENTS

for the Weekly Blade three months, and an elegant portrait of Blaine. The Blade's portrait of Blaine is the best in the field. Sample portrait, 25 cents.

The number of pension certificates issued and signed during the week ending July 5, 1884, were as follows: Original, 1,177; increase, 621; re-issue, 55; restoration, 21; total, 1,874.

It is asserted that a movement is on foot among the lumber men of the Northwest to stop their mills on September 15, on account of the low price of lumber.

The Macon, Ga., *Telegraph*, a Democratic sheet, will not support Cleveland; and its editor states that in his judgment, Blaine will carry North Carolina, Florida and West Virginia.

The voters of the famous German Moravian community at Zoar, Tuscarawas County, are almost solid for Blaine and Logan.

LOGAN'S LETTER.

Gen. Logan's letter of acceptance is a strong and masterly document, pursuing the general line of Mr. Blaine's letter, not as a mere echo of his words, but following a parallel line of thought and argument. His remarks upon the vext question of labor and capital, in connection with his discussion of the Republican doctrine of protection, are sound; and that portion is especially to be commended which depicts the result of allowing the products of European pauper labor to be placed in competition on equal terms with our own. Gen. Logan possesses the faculty of going at once to the point of the subject, and in the paragraphs cited he gives the gist of columns of argument.

The same directness and good sense characterize his utterances on our monetary system, our foreign and inter-State commerce, and our political relations with other lands. The whole matter of a proper foreign policy is concisely stated in a terse sentence that covers the entire ground: "A firm and vigorous assertion of every right and privilege belonging to our Government or its citizens, as well as an equally firm assertion of the rights and privileges belonging to the general family of American republics, when opposed by a different system of government upon another continent."

The discussion of the Southern question is equally pertinent and pointed. The cardinal principles are laid down, that every citizen should have an equal voice in the expression of the popular will at the ballot-box, and that the majority must rule. The facts are shown that in certain sections of the South the will of the majority is nullified by a minority, by "the systematic exercise of physical intimidation and violence"—the Danville and Copiah shotgun policy, and the bull-whips of the festive Yazoo region—"conjoined with the most shameful devices ever practiced in the name of free elections"—tissue ballots, stuffed ballot-boxes, unreconstructed returning boards, etc. Moderate as is Gen. Logan's language in stating these monstrous facts, his calm, judicial statements are all the more terrible arraignment of ex-rebel Democratic machine methods in the South. The fact that the Southern Democrats rely upon these methods to perpetuate their power, and to aid them in their attempts to obtain control of the National Government, is shown to be a direct subversion of the principles upon which the Government is founded—a free ballot and the rule of the majority.

The absolute necessity of Federal aid to popular education in the South is also dwelt upon by Gen. Logan. This has been a matter which has enlisted his warmest approbation, and he has been the champion in the Senate of the attempts already made in this direction. Fully impressed with the great truth that the perpetuity of a free government of the people by the people depends upon the education and intelligence of the masses, and the grave danger to our institutions from the ballot in the hands of the illiterate and ignorant, he urges that measures shall be taken promptly to provide a liberal school system for the rising generation.

Gen. Logan's views on foreign immigration commend themselves to every American citizen, native or foreign born. In a sentence he sweeps away all the thin-spun opposition to the anti-Chinese and anti pauper immigration position of the Republican party, and gives a compact and telling statement of the matter, which cannot be improved upon: "While it is the policy of the Republican party to encourage the oppressed of other nations and offer them facilities for becoming useful and intelligent citizens in the legal definition of the term, the party has never contemplated the admission of a class of servile people who are not only unable to comprehend our institutions, but indisposed to become a part of our National family or to embrace any higher civilization than their own. To admit such immigrants would be only to throw a retarding element into the very path of our progress."

Nor are the sections of his letter devoted to the question of civil service reform, to Mormon polygamy, and his references to the labor bureau, enforcement of the eight-hour law, our pension laws, the public lands, our Indian policy, etc., less worthy of careful consideration, or less warmly to be approved. The entire letter shows Gen. Logan to be a statesman, a compeer of Mr. Blaine in his enlightened and progressive views of National policy, and entirely worthy the suffrages of the American people.

OUR BLAINE PORTRAIT.

During the past week we have mailed all back orders for the Blaine portrait, and in future will mail promptly each day's orders. As usual, the Blade's portrait is the best in the field. We mail the Blade three months and portrait to any address on receipt of 35 cents. Sample portrait 25 cents.

The old slander that Gen. Logan is an illiterate man is again on its rounds. It was started several years ago by some reckless newspaper liar, and has been repeated so often that a great many people actually believe it. Logan is by no means illiterate and uncultured. On the contrary, he is a well-educated man, the peer of either of the gentlemen on the Democratic ticket. He has a full command of language in his speeches and letters, and has a strong, direct style of talking and writing peculiarly his own. He is forceful, because he uses the short, crisp words of Anglo-Saxon origin, rather than rolling, sonorous polysyllables of Greek and Latin derivation. His sentences are grammatical and forcible; they clearly convey his ideas, and can be understood by all. It is time the wearisome lie concerning his ignorance should be done away with.

ONLY THIRTY-FIVE CENTS

for the Weekly Blade three months, and an elegant portrait of Blaine. The Blade's portrait of Blaine is the best in the field. Sample portrait, 25 cents.

Democratic newspapers have been publishing statements to the effect that Pres. Arthur will not cheerfully support Blaine and Logan, because he failed to secure the nomination for the Presidency. A correspondent of the Cleveland *Leader* denies all such statements on the authority of Mr. Arthur himself. The President, who is as well posted in the politics of his own State as any man in the country, expressed himself as satisfied that Cleveland cannot carry New York. "Neither can he," said the President, "be elected President. Besides the labor party there are several other powerful interests against Cleveland, and all fair-minded persons in New York know it and are free to admit it." Mr. Arthur went on to say that, while he could not be expected to enter the campaign as a stump speaker, he would do all in his power for the perpetuity of the Republican party and the success of its candidates. In this desire his Cabinet are solid, and the Democrats will find it out as soon as the campaign begins in earnest.

NASBY.

Mr. Nasby Has a Vision Which Has Much Meaning In It—How the Old Giant, Democracy, Was to Be Cleansed.

Confederit X Roads,
(Wich is in the State uv Kentucky,)
July 20.

I hed another dreem last nite wich left a indelible impreshn on my memry. I don't understand why I shood continyelly dreem, but vishuus come to me now nitely. I can't see why. It can't come from fizzekel causes, for I live regleriy, ez I alluz hev done. I fill up regleriy at Bascom's every nite, the amount I hist in dependin onto the temper uv the old man or whether her is a stranger from Loosisville there, and I roll off toward my peeceful couch at about 12, and sleep ez I hev alluz done. Why, then, shood I dreem more now that I used to?

In my dreem last nite, methawt the old giant, Dimocrisy, wuz trotted out to be put in order for the regler four yeers' race. His old grooms and backers wuz with him, but it looked ez tho by common consent they hed turned over the keer uv him to a noo lot wich hed him in hand. There wuz George Wilyum Curtis, and the eddytur uv the Noo York *Times*, and Henry Ward Beecher and a lot uv fellers from Massachoosits wich wuz a examinin him critikelly and makin sejesturs ez to wat shood be done to improve his condishn.

George Wilyum looked him all over keerfully.

"There's too many spots on him," wuz the remark.

"Here is a very sore spot marked "Slavery," another "Seceshn," another "Repoodiashen," another "Free Trade," another "State's Rites," and a dozen others, wich are positive blemishes. They must be removed."

"Troo," sed the Massachoosits fellers, "but doubtlis they are only skin deep, and kin easily be rubbed out. The fust thing to do therefore is to rub them out."

"Eggsackly," sed Curtis. "We will immejitly perceed to rub them out."

The old backers smiled a sardonic smile, for they knowd the giant better than that, but they cheerfully furnished brushes and consentratid lie and all sorts uv powerful soaps, and George Wilyum, Mr. Beecher, and the Massachosits fellers went at it.

They applied the soap and the hot water and they scrubbed at the spots an hour or two, till they wuz out uv breath, but it didn't somehow remove them. In fact the frickshen made em shine out all the more prominent.

They stopped and gazed at em.

"Trooly," sed George Wilyum, "I hev scrubbed faithfully and hev redoosed the size uv the giant a inch, but the spot remanes ez dolefully plain ez ever."

"Verily," sed the Massachoosetts fellers, "the spots we hev bin workin at are not eradicatid by no means; on the contrary, they are even more disgustinly visible to the nakid eye."

Then they commenst agin. The body uv the giant wuz bein visibly redoost under the operashen, for it seemed ez tho all thier wuz uv him wuz dirt, but the spots remained.

They wuz puzzled to know wat to make uv it. Finally, Henry Ward Beecher, wich hed scrubbed more faithfully than any uv em, took a pen-knife and jabbed vishusly around the spot he hed bin workin at, and made an eggsaminashen, and threw down his brush and soap in despair.

"It's no yoose!" wuz his breef remark. "Scrubbin is in vane. These spots are not merely skin-deep—*They go cleer through!*"

"Troo," said George Wilyum Curtis. "I hev made the same diskivery. Let us cut em out."

Then the old backers interfered, and prehibited it. "Ef yoo cut em out, yoo kill the giant. It's born in the flesh, and can't be eradicated. To eradicate the spots wood be to eradicate the giant. It's uv no yoose. Yoo must take him ez he is."

The Massychoosits fellers took one good look and one smell uv the giant ear kiss they hed bin workin at, and holdin ther noses retired with grate rapidity. George Wilyum Curtis and Henry Ward Beecher tried to git away, but they hed permitted the giant to git a grip onto em and they coodent, and they laid down beside him. Jist then I awoke.

* * * * * * * *

Ther is a moral to this dreem wich no one knows better than I do. The fact is Dimocrisy is Dimocrisy, and it ain't nothin else. We can't make it over or improve it. Wat Dimocrisy wuz 24 years ago it is now, and it ain't noth.a else. Horris Greeley tried to reform us, but it endid in rooninin Horris without doin us any good. We are now tryin to hide behind Cleveland, but Cleveland is too thin, and the people see through him. Behind him is the same old carkiss George Wilyum Curtis and Henry Ward Beecher and them fellers are tryin to do suthin with it, but they can't undo facts or change the nacher uv the animal. Dimocrisy is Dimocrisy, no matter who is in the saddle or who is engineerin the race. It's one and indivisible, alluz the same and eternal—Ef we cood only lay down and die and be born agin, or suthin, it would be encurriddgin; but no matter wat cloak we put on, or wat we perfess, it's the same old cancer, which kills everything it touches.

I am afraid I shel never sit in that postoffis agin, nor will Deckin Pogram toast his shins at the cheerful grate in the Collector's offis. Our strength is our weeknis. If we don't stay Dimerkratic we ain't nothin and if we do stay Dimerkratic we are killed. We can't go over to the Republikins for wat chance wood we hev ther, and to stay by ourselves is starvashen.

I am going to call a Convenshun to make a compromise with Blaine. I am goin to offer him the privilege uv runnin the Government ef he will permit us to hold the offises. Ef he declines this, our case is hopelis indeed.

Petroleum V. Nasby,
(Like Bunyan in Prisn.)

ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

for the Weekly Blade from now until after election. The cheapest paper in the world.

The New York *Freeman's Journal*, the leading Catholic paper in the metropolis, has the following to say of Cleveland:

New York has no use for Gov. Cleveland as a Presidential candidate. Mr. Cleveland was elected by Blaine's friends! These will vote for Blaine. Mr. Grover Cleveland, Governor, has made a bad record. His ruling that a rich, moneyed corporation, by buying up one Legislature, constituted itself a high contracting power in a treaty with the State, in place of being, as a corporation, subject to the State, shows that the passable Mayor of Buffalo is a failure as Governor, and would invite disaster as Presidential candidate. Whether John Kelly and Tammany vote for him or not, Mr. Cleveland in sundry matters has shown himself so favoring concentration of power that the Democrats by the hundreds of thousands will refuse to support him on the ground that he is not in harmony with Democratic sentiment. John Kelly for him or against him, Mr. Gov. Grover Cleveland is so generally disliked, and, what is worse, despised, that he has no show of carrying this State against James G. Blaine.

As coming from the organ of the Irish Catholics in America, and a paper, too, of strong Democratic proclivities, as far as its political utterances go, the above is significant.

At the low price of 25 cents for the Blade from now until after election, we cannot afford to allow agents a commission. Notwithstanding this, hundreds are sending us large clubs. We are receiving over 1,000 names a day this week. Keep the ball rolling. Specimens sent to any address free.

The wide difference between Democratic precept and practice is clearly shown by the fact that the representatives of that party in Congress, as a rule, have opposed most of the promises of the platform.

CURRENT EVENTS.

A heavy flow of gas has been struck near Washington, Pa., at a depth of 1,100 feet. ——Mrs. G. Roth, of Detroit, aged 62, fell dead while on her way to church, on the 16th. ——The body of a young man, supposed to be from Milwaukee, was found near Muskegon, in a position to lead to the supposition that he had been accidentally drowned. Investigation showed that he had been murdered. ——The Democratic platform created at Chicago had several authors. Manton Marble is responsible for the merchant marine clause and the reference to Tilden; Ben Butler for the paragraphs on foreign policy and internal revenue; Morrison for two sentences about taxes at the Custom-houses, and Hewitt the rest.—The Cambridge University class list, just published, shows that no female student attained first-class honors, and only two out of 45 candidates attained second-class honors. ——A piece of silver weighing 430 pounds is exhibited at the Mineral Exposition at Zacatecas, Mexico. It was taken from the San Antonio mine, and is valued at $2,500. ——A Pennsylvania Court has decided that pictures are not household furniture, because they "lack the idea of household utility which makes the basis of the definition of household furniture." ——The Republican State Convention in Kansas passed a resolution favoring the honest enforcement of the prohibitory amendment. Col. John A. Martin was nominated for Governor; Albert H. Horton for Chief Justice; Lieutenant Governor, A. P. Riddle; Secretary of State, E. B. Allen; Auditor, E. P. McCabe; Treasurer, S. T. Howe; Attorney General, S. B. Bradford; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. H. Lawhead. ——The National Teachers' Association closed its most successful convention at Madison, Wis., Friday night. Louis Soldan, of St. Louis, was elected President; W. E. Sheldon, of Boston, Secretary, and N. A. Calkins, of New York City, Treasurer. —— An address has been issued by the Irish-American Republican League of New York urging all Irishmen to vote for Blaine. ——A vote taken among school teachers on their way to the Educational Convention resulted as follows: Blaine, 246; Cleveland, 76; Butler, 8. ——While in the woods near Fritztown, Pa., William Seachrist was attacked by seven polecats, who scratched and bit him for 20 minutes. He killed six of them with a club, and lay helpless when found by his neighbors. —— The Baltimore & Ohio and Bankers' & Merchants' Telegraph Companies, and the Postal Telegraph Company have consolidated, with the B. & O. at the head. The Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe Railroad Company, of Texas, which has been doing public telegraph business, joins the consolidation. ——Mrs. Harry Culver, of Bay City, Mich., locked up her young son for disobedience. Finding some matches in the room, he set fire to the bed and was smothered. It is feared that the mother will die from grief. —Surveyors employed by the Burlington Road are said to be running a line from Hudson, Colorado, to Cheyenne. —— The New York firm of Arnold, Constable & Co., have been swindled out of about $1,000,000 by dishonest employes. They do not wish to prosecute, but the authorities have taken the matter in hand. Their cashier fled to Europe with about $50,000. ——A race between men and horses is to come off at Kalamazoo, Mich., this week, which is attracting considerable attention.

Try THE FRANK SIDDALLS SOAP

An Eminent Divine says:—"The Advancement of the World and the Spread of Civilization and Christianity depends on interchange of thought among people, and their willingness to learn, and that the Man or Woman who opposes the introduction of new improvements, the trial of new Ways and the use of new things, Should be condemned as not being good and useful members of Society

Send for Pamphlet mailed free

Persons who allow articles said to be as good as The Frank Siddalls Soap to be forced on them must expect to be deceived BEE THAT YOU GET WHAT YOU ASK FOR

If you use a Sponge or Wash-rag, it will always be sweet and fresh if you use The Frank Siddalls Soap for Toilet, Bath and Shaving

Dont forget to send for Pamphlet

Husbands ask your Wives,
Wives coax your Husbands,
Sisters persuade your Brothers,
Brothers tell your Sisters,
to try the Frank Siddalls Soap.

AND NOW IF NOT SET IN YOUR OLD WAYS
be sure to try The Frank Siddalls Soap for Toilet—Bath—Shaving—
try it for Washing Dishes—for House-cleaning—for Scrubbing—
and be sure to try The Frank Siddalls Way of Washing Clothes.

Every subscriber to this paper is specially interested in reading the whole of this page, each line is important to every Man Woman and Child or it would not be published but would be omitted, and so reduce the cost of the Advertisement

and Remember there is nothing Stated Here BUT THE SIMPLE TRUTH

Try The Frank Siddalls Soap for SHAVING.

If so directed they are immediately on reaching the Philadelphia Post-office, put in our Lock Drawer and brought to our office by our own Private Messenger, thus avoiding any delay or any danger of wrong delivery.

Office of Frank Siddalls Soap Philadelphia Pa

STAMP

In directing Letters to prominent business houses, it is NOT necessary to put either Street or Number on the Envelope. Address all communications as follows:

• Dont forget to send for Pamphlet

The fastening two ends of the lower of the Frank Siddalls soap box will be found more convenient for shaving purposes:— without any question, the leather form is more lasting than that from any other soap— Not anything like the most celebrated makes of this country or Europe.

The "TOLEDO BLADE."
authorizes the statement that a thorough test of The Frank Siddalls Soap for Toilet, Laundry, and General Household Uses in the houses of gentlemen connected with its staff proves it to be everything claimed.

How a Lady can get the Soap to Try
At Places where it is Not Sold at the Stores:
Send the retail price 10 cents in money or postage stamps.
Say she saw the advertisement in the "Toledo Blade."
Only send for one cake and make these 2 promises:
Promise No. 1—That the Soap shall be used *the first wash-day after receiving it*, and that *every bit of the family wash shall be done with it.*
Promise No. 2—That *the person sending will personally see* that the printed directions for using the Soap shall be *exactly* followed.
By return mail a regular 10-cent cake of Soap will be sent, *postage prepaid;*
it will be packed in a neat iron box to make it carry safely, and 15 cents in Postage Stamps will be put on:—
All this is done for 10 cents
because it is believed to be a cheaper way to introduce it than to send salesmen to sell it to the stores

If your letter gets no attention, it will be because you have NOT made the promises, or because you have sent for more than one cake.
Make the promises very plain, or the Soap will NOT be sent.
A Cake will be sent Free of Charge to the Wife of a Grocer, the Wife of a Minister or the Wife of a Physician if the above TWO promises are made,
but will NOT be sent if the promises are NOT made.

If you are anxious to know of good things, give a trial to Frank Siddalls Soap for bath and toilet—get the folks to try it in the kitchen.

The Frank Siddalls Soap WILL DO everything claimed when the directions are strictly followed Statements to the contrary are untrue
Dont be a Clam—
So Dont be a Clam

Send postal for an interesting pamphlet of value to every person. Mailed free of charge.

DONT BE A CLAM

Clams are not a proper model for human beings to copy after for they open their shells to take in their accustomed food, *but they shut up very tight when anything new comes along*

FOR THEY ARE CLAMS
and dont propose to allow things to penetrate their shells that were unknown to their grandfather clams and to their grandmother clams

Even a person of only ordinary intelligence will know for certain that a Soap that is excellent for the Skin cannot possibly hurt clothes

for Toilet and Bath

A Clam is not a good thing for a Housekeeper to copy after:—
A Clam is not a good thing for a Farmer to copy after:—
A Clam is not a good thing for a Grocer to copy after:—
A WIDE-AWAKE HOUSEKEEPER will try new ways that are endorsed by leading newspapers
A WIDE-AWAKE FARMER will try a Butter Worker and a Hay Fork
A WIDE-AWAKE GROCER will buy the kind of goods his customers call for
A WIDE-AWAKE MAN always wants to try the Soap he sees highly recommended for Toilet, Bath and Shaving.

Of course a woman is NOT expected to try *every* new thing that is offered her; but when *the most reliable papers in the United States emphatically endorse in the strongest manner* every claim made for The Frank Siddalls Soap, there is certainly no excuse for not giving it one square, honest trial strictly as directed. Intelligent women are adopting The Frank Siddalls Way of Washing Clothes, *and those who have done so are already beginning to look down with pity on persons who are set in their old ways:*—**SO DONT BE A CLAM**

for Cleaning House

FOR THE TOILET IT IS SIMPLY PERFECTION

All Perfumes are injurious to the Skin; *The Frank Siddalls Soap is not perfumed*, but has an agreeable odor from its ingredients that is always pleasant, even to an invalid; it never leaves any odor on the skin; the face never has any of the unpleasant gloss that other soaps produce; it should always be used for washing the hands and face of those troubled with chapped skin; *a child will not dread having its face washed when this Soap is used* as it does not cause the eyes to smart with the dreaded intense sting that even Imported Castile soap often causes; it always leaves the Skin soft and smooth; wash your baby with it.

No tooth-powder or tooth-wash will compare with it.
A little on the tooth-brush makes the mouth, teeth and gums perfectly clean.
It leaves a pleasant, aromatic taste, a sweet breath, and a clean tooth-brush.

It is especially adapted for toilet use with the hard water of the West and in Lake water

Persons who despise a musty Sponge or Wash-rag will appreciate The Frank Siddalls Soap. Whence ever either a Sponge or Wash-rag has a disagreeable smell it is due entirely to the so-called fine toilet soap that is used with it; the Sponge or Wash-rag is but the place of Soap to keep a occasion to expose it to the air and clean, and The Frank Siddalls Soap will do it without any sweet and clean, and a favorite with you. It is the place of Soap to keep a occasion to expose it to the air or sun.

Try it for washing your Eye-Glasses and Spectacles

When used for washing the head it is better than Shampooing; plenty of the rich white lather should be left in the hair (*not washed out*); it entirely does away with the use of Hair Tonic, Bay Rum, Bandoline, Pomade, or any hair dressing. Used this way it removes dandruff, the hair will not collect dust, and there will not be any itching of the scalp: Coat Collars, Hat Linings and Neck-wear will keep clean much longer.

The Frank Siddalls Soap is superior to Benzine or Ammonia for cleaning Coat Collars, and for removing Grease Spots, etc., and is guaranteed not to injure the garment.

ODD USES—QUAINT USES—SPECIAL USES

Eminent Physicians claim that Skin Diseases, such as Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Pimples on the face, etc., are caused by soap made from rancid grease:—
Use The Frank Siddalls Soap and avoid all such troubles.
Artificial Teeth and Artificial Eyes will retain their original brilliancy unimpaired when kept washed with The Frank Siddalls Soap.

It washes Telescope Lenses and Photographers' Plates without any possibility of scratching them, *while it is being used with the most gratifying results in Schools of Design for washing expensive brushes used by the students*

For washing Pearls, Coral, Diamonds, Jewelry, Gold and Silver Plate, and for cleaning Watch Crystals, it is considered by Jewelers superior to any powder or other preparation.

Wash your Dog with The Frank Siddalls Soap; leave plenty of the lather in its hair, and you will be surprised at the improvement; a dog washed with this Soap will not have fleas.

Use it for taking grease spots out of fine carpets and for cleaning rag carpets; also for cleaning garments of every description. It is better than benzine or hartshorn for cleaning clothing, *and is guaranteed not to injure the fabric.*

Use it for wiping off Oil Cloths, Linoleum, etc.—IT KEEPS THE COLORS BRIGHT—*and as it does away with scrubbing them, they will of course last much longer.*

The hands of those at farm-work, when The Frank Siddalls Soap is used, *will not chap* from husking corn, driving teams, and other out-door employment, *but of course* home-made soap, toilet soap, or any other kind, MUST NOT BE USED, (*not even Castile Soap*)

It is invaluable to Farmers for washing wool before carding it or before selling it.

Milk Pans, Churns, and all Milk Utensils, when washed with The Frank Siddalls Soap, will be as clean and sweet as new, and do NOT require scalding or putting in the sun.
It also THOROUGHLY removes the smell from the hands after milking.

FOR LADIES TO READ

ONLY THINK! ONE SOAP FOR ALL USES!

To the Housekeeper and her Help, to the Boarding-house Mistress and her Lady Boarders, to the Farmer's Wife and her Daughters, for the Toilet and Bath of every Lady of Refinement, The Frank Siddalls Soap offers great advantages.
Among the Housekeepers of New England (where thrifty housekeeping is proverbial) it has gained immense favor, and there is no better evidence of the merits of an article than to be able to say that it meets approval in the Homes of New England.

FOR LAUNDRY AND KITCHEN USE

JUST THINK! No Scalding or Boiling! No Smell on Wash-day!
Clothes Clean and Beautifully White, and as Sweet as if never worn!
No Rough, Red Hands! Clothes remain White even if put away for years!
The Soap Positively Guaranteed not to Injure even the Finest Laces!

Where water or fuel is scarce, *remember that with The Frank Siddalls Soap much less fuel, is necessary and a few buckets of water is enough for a large wash*

JUST THINK! Flannels and Blankets as Soft as when New!
The most delicate Colored Lawns and Prints actually Brightened!
A girl of 12 or 13 can easily do a large wash without even being tired!
And best of all, the wash done in less than half the usual time!

Use The Frank Siddalls Soap for washing Dishes:—it is the only Soap that leaves the dish-rag Sweet and White, and the only Soap that can be depended upon to remove the Smell of Fish, Onions, etc., from Forks and Dishes. When you have a dirty dish-rag, dont blame your servants; *it is not their fault;* for you have given them soap made of rancid grease, and the result is a foul dish-rag; use The Frank Siddalls Soap, made of Pure Beef Suet, and you will have a clean sweet smelling cloth. So here is the Housekeeper's choice:
Common Soap and a foul dish-rag—or—The Frank Siddalls Soap and a dish-rag to be proud of

FOR HOUSE-CLEANING

This is where The Frank Siddalls Soap appeals to the real ladylike Housekeeper. Use it for Scrubbing and Cleaning. Use it for washing Paints, Windows and Mirrors, Wine-glasses, Goblets, and all Glass Vessels; *ordinary Soap, as is well known, is not fit for washing glass*, while The Frank Siddalls Soap is a most elegant thing for this purpose and does away with the Use of Ammonia.
Use it for washing Marble Door Steps, Bureau Tops, Marble Statuary, Mantlepieces, etc. *It is the nicest thing for Marble that can be imagined.*

For washing Bed Clothes, and Bedding, even of Patients with Contagious and Infectious Diseases, and for washing Utensils used in the Sick-room, it can be relied on to cleanse and purify without scalding or boiling a single article.

FOR WASHING BABIES AND BABY CLOTHES

Babies will not suffer with Prickly Heat, or be trouble with sores of any kind, when nothing but The Frank Siddalls Soap is used, its ingredients being so Pure and Mild.
Dont use Soda for washing Nursing Bottles or Gum Tubes *dont even scald them*:—wash them only with this Soap, and they will never get sour, but will always be sweet and clean.

FOR THE SCHOOL TEACHER

It is the best thing for washing blackboards and school slates, leaving them free from grease; the Soap does not even have to be rinsed off. *Blackboards that are considered worthless can be restored by washing with The Frank Siddalls Soap.*

FOR MEN TO READ

ONLY THINK! ONE SOAP FOR ALL USES!

The Merchant and his Clerk, the Photographer, the Optician, the Artist, the Jeweler, the Printer, the Bather at the Turkish Bath, the Barber, the Hotel, the Stable, the Army and the Navy, will all reap great benefit from the The Frank Siddalls Soap.

FOR SHAVING

Its heavy, lasting lather is so different from that of any Shaving Soap that its superiority is almost incredible; the face never burns or smarts, no matter how dull the razor, how tender the skin, or how closely shaved, *and the Sponge and Soap Cup will always be sweet-smelling.*

IMPORTANT FOR SHIPBOARD AND ARMY USE

It washes freely in hard water, and be sure to remember, where water is scarce, that The Frank Siddalls Way of Washing only takes a few buckets of water for a large wash.

FOR HORSES, HARNESS, CARRIAGES, etc.

It is vastly superior to Castile Soap for washing a horse's mane and tail, while for washing Sores, Galls, Scratches, etc., *it is indispensable.* No Stable is complete without it. For Harness it is better than Harness Soap, thoroughly cleansing the leather and rendering it soft and pliable, while for washing Cars and Car Windows, cleaning the running-gear and bodies of fine carriages, *it is without a rival*; by its use Paint and Varnish will last much longer, and the Windows and Lamps will be as clear as crystal

The Frank Siddalls Soap is elegant for washing Printing Ink from the hands, and from Printers' Rollers, Type and Electrotypes, being much better than Benzine, and safer, as shocking accidents by fire often occur from using Benzine; and Parents whose children use Amateur Printing Presses should remember this. Type and Rollers washed with The Frank Siddalls Soap are in splendid condition for immediate use, and will take the ink readily.

SPECIAL FOR PHYSICIANS

To the Physician, the Druggist, the Nurse and the Patient its importance is becoming more and more widely known and appreciated, and it is rapidly superseding Imported Castile and similar soaps for use in the Sick-room, the Nursery and the Hospital.

A CERTAIN CURE—IN CASE OF INGROWING TOE-NAILS—*A CERTAIN CURE*
In place of cotton-wool a little of The Frank Siddalls Soap should be kept pressed between the nail and tender flesh—one trial will prove its superiority over cotton-wool.

AS AN ANTISEPTIC AND DISINFECTANT

For washing Old Running Sores, Bed Sores, Cuts, Wounds and Burns; for washing Chafed Places on Infants and Adults; for use by persons suffering with Tetter, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Itching Piles, Eruptions on the Face, and for children afflicted with Scaly Incrustations, it is without any of the injurious effects so often experienced when other soap is used; while for washing the Invalid it is a most valuable aid to the Physician, by the thoroughness with which it removes the exhalations from the skin that would otherwise tend to counteract the action of his medicines by closing up the pores, and which cannot be accomplished by any other soap.

Letters from well-known Physicians, describing their experience in their practice with The Frank Siddalls Soap, leave no doubt of the truth of these assertions.
Use it for washing Sores on the Feet, caused by walking or wearing tight shoes. Always leave plenty of the lather on—dont rinse the lather off.
For washing Graduate Measures and Mortars it is better than anything else.

Will cure Itching Piles so quickly as to seem almost miraculous, giving relief as soon as applied.

SEND FOR PAMPHLET

Will cure Ingrowing Toe-nails.

Dont ask your wife to try The Frank Siddalls Soap if you are not willing to try it for Shaving and Toilet

If your wife is a cross sort of housekeeper, she will be glad to have you draw her attention to The Frank Siddalls Soap as it is for washing clothes.

Although it seems strange to use for Toilet, Shaving, &c. the same kind of Soap that is recommended for kitchen use, with sensible people know that the world moves, and will be glad to try The Frank Siddalls Soap.

WHY DOES

a woman's health so often break down at an early age? Put a man at the wash-tub let him get heated from the hot suds until every pore is opened, then let him stand over the filthy steam that comes from Scalding and Boiling clothes that are full of sweat and exhalations from the skin, and his health certainly would break down before long:—and yet this terrible ordeal is exactly what

A WOMAN

has to go through on wash-day; and besides, while overheated and with her clothing wet from perspiring at the hot work, she has to risk her life by going out in the air to hang up the clothes.

Even those not at the work are in the unhealthy atmosphere; its smell, so apparent to Visitors, showing that it finds its way to all parts of the house; the family, however, often becoming so accustomed to the peculiar odor from its own wash as scarcely to notice it.

These facts, which are known to be true by every housekeeper, readily explain why so many women suffer with Rheumatism, Weak Nerves or Neuralgia, and

LOOK OLD

while yet young in years; and Physicians and Boards of Health cannot draw attention too strongly to the injurious effects of the usual way of washing, with its necessary Steam and Scalding or Boiling to get the clothes pure and sweet-smelling, especially as it is so very often the direct cause of those dreadful diseases, Diphtheria, Pneumonia, Consumption, and Typhoid Fever. Fortunately this trouble can be avoided; Scalding, Boiling, and Steam done away with; clothes made sweet and beautifully white; *from the saving in fuel the wash is done at a less cost than when home-made Soap is used*; and much

SOONER THAN

by the old way, by using FRANK SIDDALLS SOAP; a Soap so Purifying and Cleansing that the dirtiest clothing can be washed in lukewarm water with very little rubbing, and Clothes, Bedding and Utensils used by the Sick, disinfected and cleansed without either Scalding or Boiling; while the work is so light, that a girl of 12 or 13 can do a large wash, without being tired; and yet so Mild and Healing is this Soap, that for Toilet and Shaving it has no equal, and Physicians advise its use in preference to Imported Castile Soap, on wounds and sores, and to wash the youngest infants; and for ladies with delicate skin. Now that there is a remedy for this "great wash-day evil," *so economical in its use as to be within the reach of the poorest,* there is not a woman or

A MAN

who is not directly interested in having introduced in their homes THAT WONDERFUL WAY OF WASHING CLOTHES, which, *when properly tried*, does away with the hard work, Offensive Smell and Fearful Steam on wash-day, and makes the White Pieces whiter, Colored Pieces brighter, and Flannels softer than they can be made by washing the old way, and also leaves every article as Clean, as Sweet, and as Pure as if never worn.

How to tell a Person of Refinement
A Person of Refinement will be glad to adopt a New, Easy, Clean Way of Washing Clothes, in place of the old, hard sloppy way.

How to tell a Person of Intelligence
A Person of Intelligence will have no difficulty in understanding and following the very easy and sensible directions.

How to tell a Person of Honor
A Person of Honor will scorn to do so mean a thing as to buy the Soap and not follow the directions so strongly urged.

How to tell Sensible Persons
Sensible Persons will not get mad when new and improved ways are brought to their notice, but will feel thankful that their attention has been directed to better methods.
And now dont get the old wash-boiler mended, but next wash-day give one honest trial to The Frank Siddalls Way of Washing Clothes.

Only One Cake must be sent for, but after trying it, dealers will buy it from their wholesale houses to accommodate you, or you can order direct from the Factory.
You must NOT send for more than one cake: *If a friend wants to try it, she must send in a separate letter.*

For an elegant, refreshing bath, there is nothing equal to The Frank Siddalls Soap

If not set in your ways try The Frank Siddalls Way of Washing Clothes

If your wife uses The Frank Siddalls Soap, get her to let you have some to try for Shaving:—it makes the best lather of any Soap known

Send for Pamphlet

SPECIAL PREMIUM TO THE WIVES OF GROCERS

A most Magnificent Premium can be had by the Wife of every Grocer in the United States.

The Premium is a very handsome Velvet Plush Case, containing 6 beautiful Heavy Plated Silver Knives and 6 Forks, manufactured specially for this purpose, and guaranteed to be the finest quality made.

The Premium is given to the Wife of a Grocer even if her husband does not sell The Frank Siddalls Soap

It will be sent *after* she has made a *Thorough Trial* of the Soap, and enough Soap to make the trial will be sent *Free of Charge.*

The Wife of a Grocer who desires to get this Valuable Premium *MUST FIRST* try a cake of The Frank Siddalls Soap on the whole of the regular family wash *strictly by the very easy directions*, and then send word by mail to the office in Philadelphia, together with business card or printed advertisement of some kind to show that her husband is a grocer, or send a bill for groceries bought of some wholesale grocer. If you sell the Soap you can get a cake out of the store to try:—

If not, a cake will be sent by mail, *FREE OF CHARGE*, if the 2 promises are made.

The Premium is NOT sent until AFTER a thorough trial of The Frank Siddalls Soap has been made, and no letters from any one asking for information about the Premium will be answered until AFTER the Soap has been used.

And Now for the Clean, Neat, Easy, Genteel, Ladylike FRANK SIDDALLS WAY OF WASHING CLOTHES

There is nothing intricate about these directions:—any child 10 or 12 years of age—who has common sense—will have no trouble in following them:

A Wash-boiler MUST NOT be used, *NOT EVEN TO HEAT THE WASH-WATER*, and as the wash-water must only be lukewarm, a small kettle holds enough for a large wash.

A Wash-boiler will have a deposit formed on it from the atmosphere, *in spite of the most careful housekeeper*, which injures the delicate ingredients that are in this Soap

Be sure to heat the water in the Tea-Kettle the first time, *no matter how odd it seems.*

Wash the White Flannels with the other White Pieces.

Be sure to always make the last water soapy; the clothes will NOT smell of the Soap, but will be as sweet as if never worn, and stains that have been overlooked in washing will bleach out while drying, and the clothes will iron easier.

Always dissolve a small piece of Soap in the starch; it makes the ironing easier and the clothes handsomer

The Frank Siddalls Soap washes freely in hard water without Soda, Lye, or any washing compound.

Dont use Borax, Ammonia, or any other soap on any of the wash.

FIRST—Dip one of the garments in a tub of lukewarm water; draw it out on a wash-board, and rub the Soap LIGHTLY over it so as not to waste it, being particular not to miss soaping any of the soiled places.

Then ROLL IT IN A TIGHT ROLL, just as a piece is rolled when it is sprinkled for ironing, lay it in the bottom o the tub under the water, and go on the same way until all the pieces have the Soap rubbed on them and are rolled up.

Then go away for 20 minutes to one hour—by the clock—and let The Frank Siddalls Soap do its work.

NEXT—After soaking the FULL time, commence rubbing the clothes LIGHTLY on a wash-board AND THE DIRT WILL DROP OUT; turn the garments inside out to get at the seams, *but dont use any more Soap*; DONT SCALD OR BOIL A SINGLE PIECE, OR THEY WILL TURN YELLOW; and DONT wash through two suds. If the wash-water gets too dirty, dip some out and add a little clean water; if it gets too cold for the hands, add some hot water out of the tea-kettle.

If a Streak is hard to wash, rub some more Soap on it and throw the piece back into the suds for a few minutes.

NEXT COMES THE RINSING—which is to be done in lukewarm water, AND IS FOR THE PURPOSE OF GETTING THE DIRTY SUDS OUT, and is to be done as follows: Wash each piece LIGHTLY on a wash-board through the rinse-water (*without using any more Soap.*) AND SEE THAT ALL THE DIRTY SUDS ARE GOT OUT. ANY SMART HOUSEKEEPER WILL KNOW JUST HOW TO DO THIS.

NEXT, the Blue-water, which can be either lukewarm or cold: Use little or no Blueing, for this Soap takes the place of Blueing. STIR A PIECE OF THE SOAP in the Blue-water UNTIL THE WATER GETS DECIDEDLY SOAPY. Put the clothes THROUGH THIS SOAPY BLUE-WATER, wring them, and hang up to dry WITHOUT ANY MORE RINSING and WITHOUT SCALDING or BOILING A SINGLE PIECE.

Afterwards soap the Colored Pieces and Colored Flannels, let them stand 20 minutes to 1 hour, and wash the same way as the white pieces, being sure to make the last rinse-water soapy.

THE MOST DELICATE COLORS WILL NOT FADE WHEN WASHED THIS WAY, BUT WILL BE THE BRIGHTER.

Offices of The Frank Siddalls Soap, 1019 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

One great advantage those have who have been Converted to the use of Frank Siddalls Soap is, that they use it for toilet, Shaving and bath, as well as for general household purposes;—just think what a convenience it is to have only one kind of soap—

Sold by Wholesale Grocers Everywhere in the United States and Canada

Dont go to the trouble to use a different kind of soap for shaving from what you do for toilet and bath:—there is no Soap that will make as heavy, lasting and smooth lather, as The Frank Siddalls Soap—get a piece out of the kitchen and try it.—

The Household.

Edited by Miss Emily S. Bouton.

CORRESPONDENTS writing for this department will please observe the following rules:

1. Write "Household Department" on the envelope.

2. Give real name and Postoffice address—not for publication, unless you wish—but for reference in case it is necessary to address you by mail.

3. Write only on one side of the paper; write plainly as possible, and do not interline.

4. Be as brief as the nature of the subject will allow.

GENERAL ETIQUET

XXXVI.

She was a beautiful looking woman with a peachblossom complexion, masses of golden brown hair in which a sunbeam seemed to be nestling, starry eyes and a well-rounded form, every motion of which was grace. I looked at her with delight as she entered the dining room of the boarding house where my lot had been cast for a brief period. No matter whether the *cuisine* was very good or not, I thought, if one can have the pleasure of looking at this exquisite creature at every meal time, hear her sweet voice—for it must be music, to correspond with her personal appearance—and see those perfect lips part in an occasional smile. She sat down nearly opposite to me and the landlady mentioned our names to each other. Heavens! what an iceberg bow she gave me! My enthusiastic admiration continued red hot in spite of that, however, for I set it down to diffidence or a becoming reserve.

This was the beginning. In a fortnight's time that woman looked simply hideous in my eyes. The charm of all of her physical beauty had fled utterly. Her presence at the table, instead of being a delight was a terror, and if there had been any way of avoiding it short of leaving the house, I should have done so. Of course you are wondering what was the matter. I will tell you. She was a persistent fault-finder. Nothing was ever as she wanted it. If there chanced to be roast beef for dinner, no matter how tender and juicy it might be, she would rather have had lamb. If lamb was the principal meat, a heavy frown and an impatient remark that she particularly desired roast beef that day told her dissatisfaction. She never sat down to the table without keeping up a running fire of adverse criticism upon everything that was set before her. It seemed to be a principle upon which she acted, that because she paid her board, she was absolved from all rules of etiquet—or even of common politeness. As to the sweet smiles and charming conversation upon which I had counted, they were wanting. She had no time between grumblings to throw them in.

Now there is such a thing as boarding house etiquet. The mere fact of paying for board and lodging does not give anyone the ownership of the house or landlady. It does not give her the right to demand more consideration than the other boarders receive, nor to be boorish in manner to the mistress or her servants. It does not allow her to growl and grumble in season and out of season, making every meal a weariness to those obliged to listen. It does not permit her to endeavor to stir up strife and arouse dissatisfaction to all who are gathered under the same roof. It gives her no license to make herself generally disagreeable, by her entire lack of consideration for everybody around her.

This is generally the same woman who pets every gas burner aflame, not because she wants the light, but that gas was included in her arrangement for board and she is going to get her money's worth. She spills ink upon the carpet, bangs the furniture, breaks the wall, tears the coverings upon the chairs and does a world of injury for which she will not pay because they are not hers, and she is not going to worry herself in taking care of other people's goods and chattels. When the house is over full and help is short, she takes the opportunity to invite company, for it is not her business to consult her landlady's convenience. It is at these times that she wants the most waiting upon, and insists upon such service being given.

People of this sort will be selfish and unreasonable everywhere, but the trouble is that there are many who follow their example, not because they really feel that they have cause for grumbling, or that they mean to make themselves disagreeable, but they imagine that this sort of thing gives them importance. I heard one woman say that one *had* to find fault in order to have it understood that the best of everything should be placed at one's service. It did not seem to occur to her that she was paying boarding house prices and demanding first-class hotel fare.

These things which I have mentioned may not seem to come properly under the head of etiquet. Perhaps not, but they have so much to do with good behavior, with the courtesy which renders a person everywhere a lady, that they must find a place here. It is not that I mean to say that a boarder may never find fault, but let it be done quietly. Go to the landlady and request a change, but this gathering together and talking it up in solemn conclave is sure to make a mountain out of a mole-hill.

Another very important rule in a boarding house is for each individal to mind her own business. It is often said that there is no place where there is so much gossiping, and to an extent this is true. It is this habit of commenting upon those around, of making all of their movements, their outgoings and their incomings, wondering why they do this thing or that, and assigning possible motives to their conduct which may not be within a continent's width of the truth and yet come by and by to be accepted as fact, sometimes doing the greatest injustice, that has caused this opprobrium to rest upon those places. What earthly difference does it make whether Mrs. A wears the same dress every day in the week, or changes seven times? Suppose Mrs. C does seem to enjoy chatting with her husband's unmarried friend, is that any reason or imagining that evil is lurking in her heart? What should it matter that Mrs. F goes out every day at the same hour and does not explain the object of her going and the place whither her footsteps tend? What does it signify that Mrs. M hires all of her sewing done when her husband is on a salary? Is it anybody's business if that lively little widow does wear a hundred dollar cloak and no one knows where the money came from that paid for it? Is it any reason for clubbing together and concluding that there is something suspicious about it, and she is no better than she should be, then each one going forth to tell a particular friend the conclusion thus flinging it to the four winds of heaven?

Ah! idle, tongwey women in boarding houses, as well as out of them, have much to answer for in this direction, and it is because so many are gathered together with but little or nothing to do. Nor are their husbands altogether guiltless in the matter. They listen eagerly to the precious morsels of idle gossip and retail it down town for the edification of their masculine friends.

If every woman in such places would let it be a part of their religion to say nothing of those around them, unless it was in their praise, to comment on no peculiarity, to criticise no action, but simply each one mind her own business, it would be well. Surely there is enough in the stir and rush of passing events—for the world is making history every day—to talk about, without going into the realm of personalities beyond the friendly interest that a kind heart always feels for those with whom one is in daily association.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

Fancy Work and House Decoration.

Mantel Lambrequin.—A very handsome one is made of olive satin and crimson velvet. Have a long strip of the satin, sufficient to go across the mantel. Cut the lower edge in deep and large points by slashing it up and turning in the two edges. Cut the velvet in diamonds and feather stitch them on the satin in such a way that the velvet points will come between the satin points. Etch some pretty figures upon the satin with gold or crimson thread. Finish each point with a large crescent.

Wall Pockets.—Cut a rectangular piece of pasteboard of the size you want your pocket, say 12 inches one way and 10 the other. Round the lower corners. Cover this with a dark red velvet. Make the pocket of a piece of brocaded silk or satin, of the same color as the cover of the back. It must be a rectangle, twice as wide and twice as long as the back. Line this with dark muslin. Gather it across a little over three-quarters of the way down, and sew to the bottom of foundation, which, of course has been lined. A vine of embroidery should have been put upon the edge and a fringe below that before gathering. Fasten the sides to the sides of the foundation letting it run up smoothly. Of course this will leave almost a quarter of its depth above. Now slash this down the center just as far as it comes above the sides. Turn the edges back to make the two flaps into triangles. Face them with old gold satin upon which has been embroidered some pattern. Gather the pocket under these flaps and run strong rubber through. Leave it loose and baggy. Put cord on to hang up by and some tassels where the flaps meet. This is very pretty.

A Very Pretty and Simple Brush-Broom Holder.—Can be made by cutting two pieces of pasteboard any shape desired only having one shorter than the other; cover the larger one with glazed white paper or two thicknesses of white paper muslin and paste in the center an embossed picture. Fasten the pieces together at the sides with twine and finish by sewing a box plaiting of scarlet braid around the edge, with a cord of the same to hang it up with. I had asked the editor who gave directions for making a barrel chair, that I made one with the assistance of my husband, and was very much pleased with the result.—M. E. R., Empire State.

A Daisy Tidy.—Get a bunch of No. 15 rick-rack braid; make 37 rosettes by cutting circles of white muslin 1¼ ins. in diameter. Sew the braid to it in five rows, so as to completely cover the cloth. Now make a tuft of yellow knitting or embroidery silk, put in the center of each, and fringe it out nicely. Then join together into four squares of nine daisies each. Then take about one yard of scarlet ribbon, two inches wide, cut in two across at right angles and put a daisy in the middle. Now fill in the corners with the four squares of daisies, fastening them to the ribbon by the points of the braid.—MRS. A. F. J.

Knitting and Crocheting.

Knitting Abbreviations—k, knit; p, purl or seam; p 2 tog, purl two together; n, narrow; s and b, slip and bind; t t o, throw thread over; b, bind; o, over, sl. slip.

Crocheting Abbreviations—l, loop; s c, single crochet; d c, doutle crochet; ch st, chain stitch; ci ch st, close chain stitch; d c st, double chain stitch; p, picot; r e, ribbed crochet; c t st, crossed treble chain stitch; sh st, shell stitch; o s st, open shell stitch; t, treble.

Tunisian Lace.—Cast on 15 stitches and knit across once plain. 1st row—k 3—o—n—k 3—o—k 1—o—k 6. 2d row—k 6—o—k 3—o—n—k 3—o—n—k 2. 3d row—k 3—o—n—k 4—o—k 6. 4th row—sl 1—k 1 and throw the slipped stitch over the one just knit; continue until only 14 remain on the left hand needle, then k 1—o—n—k 3—o—n—k 1—o—n—k 1. 5th row.—k 3—o—n—k 1—o—n—k 1—o—n—k 3. 6th row.—k 3—o—k 1—sl 2—k 1 and throw the two slipped stitches over the one just knit, then o—k 4—o—n—k 1. Repeat.

Knitted Insertion.—Cast on 18 stitches. 1st row.—sl 1—k 1—o—n—k 4—o—n—k 5—o—n—k 1. 2d row.—sl 1—k 1—o—n—k 1—p 9—k 1—o—n—k 1. 3d row.—sl 1—k 1—o—n—k 2—n—k 1—n—o—n—k 3—o—n—k 1. 4th row.—sl 1—k 1—o—n—k 1—p 9—k 1—o—n—k 1. 5th row.—sl 1—k 1—o—n—k 2—o—n—k 1—n—o—k 4—o—n—k 1. 6th row.—sl 1—k 1—o—n—k 1—p 9—k 1—o—n—k 1. 7th row.—sl 1—k 1—o—n—k 3—o—sl 1—n—pass slipped stitch over—o—k 5—o—n—k 1. 8th row.—sl 1—k 1—o—n—k 1—p 9—k 1—o—n—k 1. Commence again at the first.

Vandyke Border (Crochet.)—This handsome lace is crocheted the short-way—that is, a scallop or Vandyke at a time, instead of on a chain made the required length. Short-way edgings are more interesting to most workers than long-way ones, as the pattern grows more quickly under the fingers. For heavy furniture lace in this pattern use 12-thread crochet cotton and needle No. 1. For fine lace use Boar's head cotton No. 24 and needle No. 4.

Begin with a chain of 25 stitches.

1st row—Turn; miss the last 5 chain and work 1 d. c.; then work 3 chain, miss 1, and 1 d. c. 9 times; turn back on the other side, leaving 1 chain. 2nd row—Make 1 chain; miss 2; 1 d. c. in the last 3 chain of the first row; 3 chain, miss 3, and 1 d. c. in the 3 chain of the first row 9 times; turn back. 3rd row—Make 1 chain; miss 2; 1 d. c. in the last 3 chain; 3 chain, miss 3 and 1 d. c. in the 3 chain of the last row 8 times; turn back. Repeat the last row for 7 rows more, working the "3 chain, miss 3, and 1 d. c." once less each row; then work 18 single down the side of the Vandyke to the first row even with the foundation chain; then make 25 chain and repeat from the first Vandyke until sufficient is made. Last row—Commence in the 1 chain worked at the beginning of the 2d row of the 1st Vandyke, and up the side work 3 chain, miss 1 and 1 d. c. 8 times, 3 chain miss 1, 1 d. c. in the 3 chain of the last row of the Vandyke; and in the same 3 chain 5 chain, 1 d. c., 7 chain, 1 d. c. 9 chain, 1 d. c., 7 chain, 1 d. c., 5 chain, 1 d. c., in all 6 d. c. in the 3 chain. Then work down other side of the Vandyke 3 chain, miss 1, and d. c. 9 times; 1 chain miss 5 between the Vandykes, 1 d. c. on the 1 chain at the beginning of the 24 row of the next Vandyke. Repeat along the Vandykes.—Y.

correspondence.

SILK CULTURE EXPERIENCE.—Last Spring, through the advice of Mr. J. Faquier, I purchased one ounce of silk worm eggs and made nearly $30 out of them. If I had taken his advice and read the books on the subject by Davidson and Rossiter, I could have made a more satisfactory start. Last Fall I got the books, at an expense of 50 cents and now feel entirely competent to make a big success this season, and fully expect to realize $1,000. The great beauty of silk culture is that the time required is so slight, compared with the big profits gained that it opens a field to the thrifty housewife to furnish herself with ready money, without at all interfering with her family duties. The food required for the silk worm is the Mulberry and the Osage Orange, but they will also subsist on lettuce and dandelion leaves. I prepared all the apparatus myself, and was highly delighted with my little pets. There is nothing so beautifully illustrates Nature as to watch the development of these beautiful little creatures. They are certainly an excellent means of teaching us earnestness in life. I was induced to go into my enterprise through the influence of a lady friend in Pennsylvania, who has carried on silk culture for four years, and is now reaping rich reward for industry. Silk worm eggs can be purchased in any quantity, from one thousand up to one ounce or more. One ounce represents 40,000 eggs. I paid $5 for an ounce last Spring, but this season have my own eggs in abundance. Mulberry and osage orange plants are easily gotten, and grow rapidly; can be grown from seed or cuttings; but I would advise getting the thrifty young plants, which cost but very little per thousand, and then you will gain time and sooner be ready to do a good business. If you have no mulberry or osage orange in your especial neighborhood, you can get the young plants (trees) and set them out immediately, and by purchasing, say 1,000 eggs of the silk worm, and reading up, you will be in a flourishing condition for success next season, and have your own eggs in abundance. There is no difficulty in selling the silk produced, for there is always a greater demand than supply. I would advise every lady in the country to inform herself on the subject of silk culture. —MRS. RACHEL WILLIS.

BUTTER MAKING.—To many housekeepers who are not blest with proper conveniences for making good butter, "Aunt Ann's" experience with warm cream is doubtless an old story. Her suggestions are good, but her advice to add cold water, "just put it in till I think it is right," is so indefinite that it might lead an inexperienced judge of temperature astray. Some of us, moreover, have not churns of capacity sufficient to contain a quart of water to every gallon of cream without stopping during the churning process.

With butter making as with all else, 'tis well to be exact. A "cream thermometer" can be bought at any hardware store at a trifling expense. I use one, never beginning to churn till the cream tests 60° above zero; or, if the air is sultry, a degree or two less. By setting the cream jar in a tub of water at 50°, over night, and churning early next morning, the correct temperature can be maintained, even though the atmosphere of the cellar should be much warmer.

I find this method a great saving of time and trouble, obtaining by its aid a uniform grade of hard, sweet butter.

Would not the exercise of more care on the part of butter makers discourage the use of oleomargerine?

Will some old housekeeper send her way of packing butter to keep for Winter use?—LUCY O., River Falls, Wis.

NOVEL READING.—What shall we read? Shall we prohibit the reading of novels? Certainly; if they are fraught with evil. A writer in the HOUSEHOLD some time ago said that "novel reading is a sin, and injurious to mind and body." But to make the assault on novel reading more powerful and damaging she sweepingly asserted that all the leading men and women are opposed to it, either in theory or in practice, and, still further, that it is injurious to body and mind. Things intended for our benefit may be transformed into a gross sin; for instance, the necessary and simple act of eating can be abused in such a manner as to become the instrument of sin, but it is only a tool, guided by a monster of a more hideous nature.

Intemperance can be produced in anything pertaining to human life, and when an inordinate desire pervades our whole being, creating a burning something that has the terrible power of evolving evil from good, then, in this supreme moment of peril, all the redeeming qualities of human nature should rise and subdue this pernicious tyrant. To read a novel of pure thought, of deep and burning language is, in my opinion, one of the delicious privileges of life. Who has read Dickens' "Cricket on the Hearth," and been made the worse for having done so? Does not this novel graphically picture the ups and downs of married life? Charles Dickens died 13 years ago, but his writings are more appreciated now than ever before.

Has the subtle charms of the "Wizard of the North" ever captivated a human heart, and filled it with satanical agents who roam over it like the wild beasts of the plain, destroying the oases which are essential to vary life's dull monotony? Our own Washington Irving, whose writings attained an eminence beyond the limits of criticism, sounded the trumpet of fame—though some fail to hear it—when he created "Mountjoy," and the music was made sweeter by the appearance of "henpecked Rip."

The "Encyclopaedia Britannica," says of Nathaniel Hawthorne, the eminent American author and novelist: "The writings of Hawthorne are marked by subtle imagination, curious power of analysis, and exalted purity of diction." I suppose, however, that the authors of the Encyclopaedia Britannica are not to be considered as belonging to "Ida's leading personages."

It is unnecessary to adduce further testimony in regard to the elevating influence of a first-class novel—such as have been produced by Dickens, Scott, Hawthorne, Cooper and many others. The novel must stand or fall before that vast army of intelligent readers, who are fully truly intelligent readers, who are fully truly intelligent readers, who are fully truly

The Farm.

In this department we cordially invite question answers, and also short communications on agricultural topics, brief crop reports, etc., etc. Communications should be written legibly, and on one side of the paper only, and never on the same sheet with subscription letters. The full name and address should in all cases accompany the communication.

Answers to Inquiries.

SMUT.—Please inform me how to get rid of smut in wheat.—J. A. BEERD, Keene, Neb.

Smut is regarded as one of the greatest enemies to wheat, and the only help for it is in brining the seed. The following is probably the most convenient method. Cut a cider barrel or oil tierce in two in the middle, or two large washtubs will answer the purpose as well; make a brine strong enough to bear an egg, and if used hot the better; put the brine into one of the tubs and turn the wheat into it; stir it up two or three times and skim off the chess, chaff and light wheat which will come to the surface; then shovel it out into a basket, let it drain over the other tub; turn it on to the floor and sift slackened lime into it slowly stirring it in with a rake until it will not stick together; sow as soon as possible. —ED.

MELONS.—What is the proper cultivation of watermelons.—D. CARTER, Winchester, Kas.

The soil devoted to the raising of melons, either watermelons or muskmelons, can hardly be made too rich. Sow the seed in hills which have been copiously prepared with an abundance of well decomposed manure. As the young plants are attacked by various insects, an abundance of seed is sown, and when they are large enough to run all the plants except two or three are removed from the hills, which are made 7 to 9 feet apart each way. In field culture no other care is given than to protect the young plants from insects by dusting with lime or ashes, but in gardens the vines are sometimes pinched at the ends to induce branching, and the fruit is turned to insure ripening evenly; when thoroughly ripe, the stem seperates from its attachment to the fruit, by a well defined line.—ED.

LAMPAS.—What is the cause and cure of lampas in horses?—A. L. BAKER, Penfield, Ill.

Lampas is an active inflammation of the ridges or fleshy bars in the roof of the mouth, generally occurring in a young horse while shedding his teeth, sometimes occurring in older ones from overfeeding. The "bars" swell so much that sometimes they project below the level of the nippers, and press so tender that all hard and dry food is refused. The proper treatment is to scarify the bars with a sharp lancet, and should this not reduce the swelling promptly they should be touched with the stick of nitrate of silver, or swabbed with a strong solution every day until they disappear.—ED.

RHEUMATISM.—I have a valuable horse which seems to have contracted a rheumatic affection of the muscles of the shoulders and tendons of the forelegs. Pulling or trotting seems to increase the disability.—A SUBSCRIBER, Hamlin, Dak.

A successful treatment for acute rheumatism is the following: Salicylic acid and bicarbonate of soda, each one ounce; dissolve in a pint of water or gruel and give as a drench three or four times a day. This, if given early and freely and backed by proper nursing and care will cut short nearly every case. The body should be well wrapped, the stable kept at a moderate temperature, and, if necessary, the sling should be applied. If there is much constipation, it is usually customary to give a purge, but it is best to defer this until the acute stage. When the salicylic acid is not at hand a good remedy is saltpetre. This may be freely administered by dissolving two or three ounces daily in the water, or it may be combined in the following prescription: Nitrate of potash (saltpetre), ½ oz; powdered colchicum, 1 dr; oil of turpentine, 1 oz; mix with linseed oil and give at one dose night and morning. Blisters to the inflamed parts are very useful in reducing the swelling.—ED.

Tile Draining.

The following from the *Country Gentleman*, is an excellent exposition of the advantages to be derived from a perfect system of tile draining:

The farmer who has a thoroughly tile drained farm, has entire control of it the season through. He can begin work as soon as the frost is out of the ground. He has plenty of time to subsoil his land, and by repeated plowing and harrowing to reduce it to the condition of a garden. His crops are put in early, they get a timely and vigorous start, outstrip the weeds; if the latter are permitted to grow in the front end, it will make less impression on them. If the Summer is wet, the surplus water is held like a sponge in the deep mellow soil, or is carried off in the tile drains. If a severe drouth occurs, the same deep soil holds enough moisture for the growing crop. Timely and redected cultivation keeps the weeds under and promotes growth. With such land and such management, it is even in a great degree independent of wet and dry seasons; he has heavy crops every year. There are, of course, certain adjuncts which are carefully attended to, as for example the saving of manure, its timely spreading and thorough intermixture with the soil; a well digested rotation; good labor-saving implements; and clean and regular feeding of all domestic animals.

Good and Poor Eggs.

The difference between an egg laid by a plump healthy hen, fed with good, fresh food daily, and an egg laid by a thin, poorly fed hen is as great as the difference between good beef and poor. A fowl fed on garbage and weak slops, with very little grain of any kind, many lay eggs, to be sure, but when these eggs are broken open for cake, pies, etc., they will spread in a weak, watery way over your dish, or look a milky white, instead of having a rich, slightly yellow tinge. A "rich egg" retains its shape as far as possible, and yields to the beating of the knife or spoon with more resistance, and give you the conviction that you are really beating something thicker than chicken or diluted milk.—*Minnesota Farmer.*

Phosphate for Turnips.

In England phosphate is not applied to grain crops directly as here, but is used on turnips, and these are fed off by sheep on the land where the roots grow. Sheep which have had some experience will dig out the interior of the turnip very quickly, leaving the pungent peeling on the outside untouched, save where the hole was made to get the center. In this double way both the phosphate in the roots and through the animal's stomach it gains very considerably in effective value for grain, and when eaten by sheep is distributed quite evenly. The animals are herded or confined in small plots on the turnip field until the roots are fully eaten.

Fire-Proof Poultry Houses.

Mr. U. A. Lehman, in the *Poultry Messenger* states that his way of making a fireproof poultry house is to use four or six inch studding as may be found necessary, board up and down with common inch plank, over which tack heavy tarred paper such as is used for felt roofing, and over this put a light weather boarding. This wall will furnish a protection equal to an eight-inch brick wall, and if properly constructed will last from 15 to 20 years. The tarred paper will effectually keep out all vermen. It is simple and cheap and well worth trying.

Raising Calfs Without Milk.

A calf may be raised without milk, as follows. Tie up in a cloth three or four pounds of dry rye flour and boil it for six hours. When this is cold grate off from it two ounces, and boil it in two quarts of water with two ounces of oat meal and two ounces of corn meal; boil the gruel well and strain it; add cold water to reduce it to the heat of new milk, and let the calf drink it. Four quarts is enough for one meal. Add to it a teaspoonful each of salt and sugar. This is given twice a day. As soon as the calf will take it give it a little soft hay. The gruel must be well boiled and increased in quantity gradually as the calf grows older. This quantity is for a month-old calf; for a younger one, two quarts at a meal is sufficient.

Kansas Fruit Prospects.

The promise of a full crop of apples has been reduced during the past month at least 25 per cent. High winds have blown much of the fruit from the trees, and much more is dropping from the effect of insect stings and other causes. It is probable that three-fourths of a full crop will be gathered. The peach area is confined to the south central portion of the State. Outside of this section the crop is an entire failure. Cherries are abundant in all sections, while the pear crop will be less than one-half of an average. In the large fruit Counties of Jefferson and Leavenworth a great amount of damage was done to the apple crop by a severe wind and hail storm. Blackberries and grapes will yield heavily in all portions of the State, having now a promise of a much better crop than was grown last year.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills promptly relieve the stomach, correct foul breath and an unpleasant taste, and cure constipation.

News of the Week.

THE GREELY PARTY.

SEVEN OUT OF THE TWENTY-FIVE SAFE.

The Thetis, Bear and Lock Garry arrived at St. Johns, Newfoundland, on July 17, from West Greenland. All well. They separated from the Alert 150 miles north during a gale, at 9 P. M., June 22. Five miles off Cape Sabine, in Smith's Sound, the Thetis and Bear rescued alive Lieut. A. W. Greely, Sergt. Brainard, Sergt. Fredericks, Sergt. Long, Hospital Steward Beiderback, private Connell and Sergt. Ellison, the only survivors of the Lady Franklin Bay Expedition. Sergt. Ellison had lost both hands and feet by frost bite, and died July 6th at Godhaven, three days after amputation, which had become imperative.

Seventeen of the 25 persons composing the expedition perished by starvation at the point where found. One was drowned while sealing to procure food. Twelve bodies of the dead were rescued, and are now on board the Thetis and Bear. One, Eskimo Turverik, was buried at Disco in accordance with the desire of the Inspector of Western Greenland. Five bodies buried in the ice near the cape were swept away to sea by winds and currents before my arrival, and could not be recovered. Names of dead recovered with date of death as follows: Sergt. Cross, January 1, 1884; Wedenck, Eskimo, April 5; Sergt. Lynn, April 6; Lieut. Lockwood, April 9; Sergt. Jewell, April 12; Priv. Ellis, May 19; Sergt. Ralston, May 23. The bodies were buried in an ice fort near the camp, and were swept away to sea by the winds and currents before my arrival, and could not be recovered.

Date of death of Private Henry, June 6; Private Schneider, June 18. The names of the dead buried in the ice fort, with date of death, whose bodies were not recovered, are as follows: Sergt. Rice, April 9, 1884; Corporal Salen, June 3; Private Bender, June 6; Assistant Surgeon Pary, June 6; Sergt. Gardner, June 12, drowned by breaking through newly formed ice while sealing; Jesse Edwards, Eskimo, April 24.

I would urgently suggest that the bodies now on board be placed in metallic cases here for safer and better transportation. This appears to me inperative.

Greelev abandoned Fort Conger August 9, 1883, and reached Baird inlet September 29, following with the entire party well. He abandoned all his boats and was adrift 39 days on an ice floe in Smith's Sound. His permanent camp was established October 21, 1883, at the point where he was found.

During nine months his party had to live upon a scant allowance of food brought from Fort Conger; that cached at Payer harbor and Cape Isabella, by Sir George Nares in 1875, much damaged by the lapse of time; that cached by Beebe at Cape Sabine in 1882; a small amount saved from the wreck of the "Proteus" in 1883 and landed by Lieuts. Garlington and Colwell on the bench near where Greely's party was found. When these provisions were consumed the party was forced to live upon boiled sealskin, stripped from the sealskin clothing, and lichens and shrimps caught in good weather when they were strong enough to make exertions. As it took 1,900 shrimps to fill a gallon measure, the labor was too exhausting to depend upon them to sustain life entirely.

The channel between Cape Sabine and Littlejohn island did not close, on account of violent gales, all winter, so that 240 rations at the latter point could not be reached.

All of Greely's records and all instruments brought by him from Fort Conger are recovered, and are on board.

From Littare Island to Smith's Sound, I had a constant and furious struggle with ice in impassable floes. The solid barriers were overcome by watchfulness and patience. No opportunity to advance a mile escaped me, and for several hundred miles the ships were forced to ram their way from lead to lead through ice varying in thickness from three to six feet, and when rafted much greater.

The Thetis and Bear reached Cape York June 18, after a passage of 21 days in Melville Bay, with two advance ships of the Dundee whaling fleet, and continued to Cape Sabin. Returning seven days later, we fell in with seven others of this fleet off Westenholm Island, and announced Greely's rescue to them, that they might not be delayed from their fishing grounds nor be tempted into the dangers of Smith's Sound in view of the reward of $25,000 offered by Congress.

Returning across Melville Bay we fell in with the Alert and the Look Garry off Devil's Thumb, struggling through heavy ice. Commander Collin did admirably to get along so far with the Transport so early in the season before an opening had occurred.

Lieut. Emory with the Bear has supported me throughout with great skillfulness and unflinching readiness in accomplishing the great duty of relieving Greely. The Gresly party are very much improved since their rescue, but were critical in the extreme when found, and for several days after. Forty-eight hours' delay in reaching them would, we believe, have all now living. The season north is late, and is closed for the year. Smith's Sound was not open when I left Cape Sabine. The Winter about Melville bay was the most severe in 20 years. This great result is entirely due to the unwearied energy of yourself and the Secretary of War, in fitting out this expedition for the work it has had the honor to accomplish.

W. T. SCHLEY, Commander.

PERSONNEL OF THE EXPEDITION.

The Greely expedition was composed of the following persons: Adolphus W. Greely, First Lieutenant, Fifth Cavalry, acting signal officer and assistant, married, his wife at present a resident of San Diego, Cal.; Frederick F. Kislingburg, second lieutenant 11th infantry, acting signal officer, widower, two children; James B. Lockwood, first lieutenant 25d infantry, acting signal officer, Washington, unmarried, son of Gen. Lockwood (retired) U.S.A.; Dr. Octave Pavey, medical officer, married, wife's address Marysville, Dodawy Co., Mo.; Edward Israel, Sergeant Signal Corps, Kalamazoo, Mich., unmarried; Winfield S. Jewell, Sergeant Signal Corps, unmarried; George W. Rice, Sergeant Signal Corps, Washington, unmarried; David C. Ralston, Sergeant Signal officer, unmarried, born at Bloomfield, O.; Hampden S. Gardiner, Sergeant Signal Corps, Philadelphia, unmarried; Wm. S. Cross, Sergeant Signal Service, Washington, married; David L. Brainard, Sergeant Company D, 24 cavaly; David Linn, Sergeant Company C, cavalry; Nicholas Manalor, Corporal Company H, 24 cavalry; Joseph Elison, Corporal Co. H, 10th infantry; Charles B. Henry, private Company F, 5th cavalry; Maurice Connel, private Company B, 24 cavalry; Jacob Bender, private Co. F, 9th Infantry; Wm. Whistler, private Co. F, 9th Infantry; Henry Bierdrick, private Co. G, 17th Infantry; Julius Fredericks, private Co. I, Second Cavalry; William A. Ellis, private Co. C, Second Cavalry; R. R. Schneider, private Co. A, First Artillery; Francis Long, private Co. F, 9th Infantry.

GRESLY'S REPORT.

Gen. Hazen, Chief Signal Officer, received on the 17th the following telegram from St. Johns, N. F.: For the first time in three centuries, England yields the honor of having been farthest north. Lieut. Lockwood and Sergt. Brainard, May 13, reached Lockwood Island, latitude 83° 24', longitude 65° 5'. They saw from 2,000 feet elevation, no land north or northwest, but to the northeast, Greenland yet extended, lost to view on Cape Robert Lincoln, latitude 83° 35', longitude 38°. Lieut. Lockwood was named back in 1883 by open water on the North Greenland shore, the party barely escaping drifting into the Polar Ocean. Dr. Pavy, in 1882, following the Markham route, was adrift one day in the Polar Ocean, north of Cape Joseph Henry and escaped to land, abandoning nearly everything. In 1882 I made a Spring and later a Summer trip into the interior of Grinnel Land, discovering Lake Hazen, some 60 by 10 miles in extent, which is fed by ice. A range of mountains in Grinnel Land drains Rugles River and Weyprecht fiord into Conybeare Bay and Archer fiord. From the summit of Mt. Arthur, 5,000 feet, the contour of land west of Conger mountain convinced me that Grinnel Land tends directly to the south from Lieut. Aldrich's farthest in 1876. In 1883 Lieut. Lockwood and Sergeant Brainard succeeded in crossing Grinnel Land and 90 miles from Beautenx Bay, the head of Archer fiord, struck the head of a fiord from the western sea, temporarily named by Lockwood Greely fiord. From the center of the fiord in latitude 80° 30', longitude 78° 30', Lieut. Lockwood saw the northern shore terminating some 20 miles west and the southern shore extending some 50 miles, with Cape Lockwood some 70 miles distant, apparently separate land from Grinnel's Land. I have named the new land Arthur Land. Lieut. Lockwood followed, going and returning by Antice Cape, averaging about 150 feet perpendicular face. It follows that Grinnel Land, in the interior, is ice-capped, with a belt of country some 60 miles wide, between the northern and southern ice capes. In March, 1884, Sergeant Long, while hunting, looked from the northwest side of Mount Carey to Hayes Sound, seeing on the northern coast three capes westward of the furthest seen by Nares in 1876. The sound extends 30 miles further west than shown by the English chart, tut is possibly shut in by land which showed up across the western end.

The two years' station duties, observations, all explorations, and the retreat to Cape Sabine, were accomplished without loss of life, disease, serious accident or even severe frost bites. No scurvy was experienced at Conger, and but one death from it last Winter. GREELY, Commanding.

A second dispatch from Lieut. Greely is as follows:

Brainard, Bierderbick, Connell, Fredericks, Long and myself, the sole survivors, arrived to-day, having been rescued at the point of death from starvation by the relief ships Thetis and Bear, June 22, at Camp Clay, northwest of Cape Sabine. All are now in good health but weak. We abandoned Fort Conger August 9; were frozen in a pack off Victoria Head August 29; abandoned the steam launch September 11, 11 miles northeast of Cocked Hat Island. When on the point of landing, we were three times driven by southeast storms into Kane's sea. We finally landed September 29, in Baird inlet. Learning by scouting parties of the Proteus disaster and that no provisions had been left for us from Cape Isabella to Sabine, moved and established business quarters at Camp Clay, half way between Sabine and Cocked Hat. An inventory showed that by a daily ration of 4 1-3 ounces of meat seven ounces of bread and dog biscuits and four ounces miscellaneous, the party would have 10 days' full rations left for crossing Smith's Sound to Littleton Island. Unfortunately Smith's Sound remained open the entire winter, rendering the crossing impracticable. Game failed, despite daily hunting from early February. Before the sun returned, only 500 pounds of meat were obtained. This year, minute shrimps, sea weed, sassafras, rock lichens and sealskins were resorted to for food, with the result as shown by the number of survivors.

The last regular food was issued May 14. Only 120 pounds of meat being left by Garlington compelled me to send, November 4, men to obtain 144 pounds of English meat at Isabella. During the trip Ellison froze solid both hands and feet and lost them all, surviving, however, through our terrible Winter and Spring until July 8. The survivors owe their lives to the indomitable energy of Capt. Schley and Lieut. Emery, who, preceded by three and accompanied by five whalers, forced their vessels from Upper Navick, through Melville bay, into north water at Cape York with the foremost whaler. They gained a yard whenever possible, and always held it. Smith's Sound was crossed, and the party reached during one of the most violent gales I have ever known. The boats were handled only at imminent risks of swamping. Four of us were then unable to walk, and could not have survived exceeding 24 hours. Every care and attention was given us. I saved and bring back copies of meteorological, tidal, astronomical, magnetic, pendulum, and other observations. Also pendulum, Yale and Stanford thermometers, 48 photographic negatives, collection of blanks and photographic proofs, Eskimo relics, and other things necessarily abandoned. The Thetis remains here five days probably.

GREELY, Commanding.

KENNAN'S OPINION.

Mr. George Kennan, of Washington, the well known Arctic traveler and author, who has taken an active interest in the recent attempts to relieve Lieut. Greely and party, and who went before the Artic Relief Board last Spring to urge the offering of such reward as would secure the co-operation of whalers in the search, was asked by an Associated Press reporter to-night what he thought of the news received from St. Johns; he replied:

"It is a story of remarkable and heroic achievements in a field clouded by disaster, but in its particulars I was not aware of. Lieut. Greely and his party had returned in safety to the United States as they might have done, had they been properly supported, their record in point of skilful management and success would have been unparalleled. No other Arctic expedition has ever spent two consecutive winters and part of a third in such high latitudes and achieved such results without casualty or single case of serious sickness. If Lieut. Greely had found at Smith's Sound the shelter and food which he had a right to expect there, he would probably have brought his entire party back to the United States in perfect health. After three winters in the highest northern latitudes that have ever been reached, and after a series of sledging campaigns which for boldness and skilful execution have rarely, if ever, been surpassed."

"Could the disaster which befel his party have been averted with knowledge available at the time the relief expeditions were fitted out?"

"Unquestionably. And that is the pity of it. It doubles the grief that must be felt in this case. The terrible calamity, to think that two ships on successive years probably a third were in a position to land stores which would have saved the lives of those 18 dead men. Beebe in 1882 anchored in Payer Harbor just north of Cape Sabine with a ship full of stores. Garlington next Summer anchored in the same place, also with a ship full of stores. Schley in 1884 later the "Yantic," with four months' provisions on board was only 50 miles away. Any one of the three ships might have landed stores enough exactly where Greely afterwards made his Winter camp to have carried that brave party through. But their commanding officers were not ordered to do so, and they did not think of it."

"Were Greely's movements such which it was anticipated they would make?"

"They were precisely such as I anticipated. It was thought at the signal office that he would remain at his station until September, but as I pointed out in a letter to the New York Herald September 17 last, if he had remained until September 1, he could not get away at all that year on account of the impracticability of sledging operations along that coast in the Fall. I therefore thought he would abandon his station in July or August, 1883, and come down to the mouth of Smith's Sound in boats, as he was in fact doing at the very time my letter was written. It was, of course, a terrible shock and disappointment to him when he failed to find the shelter and food which he expected, but the party seems to have braved the terrors of an Arctic Winter without shelter, fire, or adequate food, in the most heroic way, and to have held out to the last with unflinching courage and tenacity. If a few hundred more rations could have been saved from the wreck of the Proteus, they would have carried the whole party through. All but one of the dead perished last Spring, after April 4."

"How important are the discoveries made by Lieut. Greely?"

"From the point of view of an Arctic geographer they are of first class importance. Lieut. Greely has not only taken away from Commander Markham, of the British Navy, the blue ribbon of Arctic discovery for the highest latitude ever reached in any part of the world, but has greatly extended the limit of Nares's explorations, both in Greenland and Grinnel land, and has given a severe blow to Capt. Nares's palaecrystic ice theories which the latter founded upon it. The fact that two of Greely's sledge parties were stopped by open water in the polar basin and that both at times were drift is strong currents which threatened to carry them helplessly away northward, would seem to show that the polar basin is not a solid sea of ancient immovable ice, which Nares described and which he declared was never navigable. Lieutenant Greely's exploration extended over three degrees of latitude and nearly forty degrees of longitude. He has virtually ascertained the true outline of Grinnell land, has crossed it from east to west, and on the northern coast of Greenland has gone one degree further in latitude and ten degrees in longitude beyond the farthest point reached by Capt. Nares's accomplished sledging officer, Lieut. Beaumont. These achievements alone reflect the highest credit upon Lieut. Greely and his men, but to them must of course be added the great mass of scientific knowledge gathered by the party during their two years at Lady Franklin Bay. The records have fortunately been saved. When the observations shall have been collated and put in order they will, I think, be found not second in importance to any furnished by the circle of international polar stations."

Decision Under the New Shipping Bill.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The first case under the Dingley shipping bill has just been brought to a conclusion by Assistant United States District Attorney Howard. The shipping laws required that all crews should be paid off in the presence of the United States Shipping Commissioner. Some ship masters thought that the new law did away with the necessity of this in the case of vessels trading with ports on the American continent, and at the request of Shipping Commissioner Reed, the District Attorney brought a suit against John Spalckhaver, of the bark Frederick W. Carlon, to recover a penalty of $50 for paying his crew without the presence of the Shipping Commissioner. The shipmaster concluded not to test the law, and to-day paid his fine.

Jarrett's Explanation.

PITTSBURG, July 18.—There is a very serious hitch in the appointment of John Jarrett of Pittsburg as Chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Pres. Arthur having intimated an intention of revoking the appointment. Mr. Jarrett, who had an interview with the President yesterday, returned home to day and says the cause of the trouble is misrepresentations made relative to expressions of his in a speech at a Blaine boom meeting held in this City in March last.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

BLAINE RATIFIED IN NEW YORK.

A Republican mass meeting, called to ratify the nomination of Blaine and Logan, was held at New York, on the evening of the 15th, at the Grand Opera House. There was a crowd of several hundred people about the doors as early as 7 o'clock, and in less than five minutes after access to the hall was obtained every seat was filled, and a little later every available foot in the vast auditorium was occupied. The audience was enthusiastic from the beginning, and as prominent Republicans who took their places on the platform were recognized they were heartily cheered.

The exercises were begun with a song by the campaign glee club. The meeting was called to order by Chas. E. Spencer, who nominated as Chairman C. S. Smith. Mr. Smith, in his opening address, asked what was the issue in the canvass. A voice in the gallery replied "protection." At this the audience got up and cheered long and loudly. Mr. Smith went on to say that he agreed with the assemblage, and made an argument of considerable length to show that great benefits were derived from a protective tariff.

A long series of resolutions were read. The Secretary was frequently interrupted by applause when the names of Abraham Lincoln, Gen. Grant and Garfield and Arthur were referred to.

The resolutions, among other things, declare that the Republicans of this city heartily approve of the policy of the party in protecting American industry and American workingmen from competition with any foreign cheap or servile labor. The party was pledged to a protective policy, and at the same time it was declared that whatever inequalities existed in the present tariff would be corrected. The Democratic party could not evade its responsibility for the late attempt in Congress to legislate in the interest of free trade, which policy it also declared in its Chicago platform, but in vague and evasive terms. Full faith and confidence in the character and capacity and patriotism of James G. Blaine was expressed, with appreciation of his eminent public services and pride in his abilities, which placed him in the front rank of American statesmen.

Logan was eulogized as the representative of the volunteer soldier whose civil record is as distinguished and pure as his military career, and whose services were brave and effective, and his nomination was heartily ratified.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously amid great cheering.

BOSTON ALSO RATIFIES.

The first Republican ratification meeting of the campaign was held at Boston, July 15, in Tremont Temple. Long before the hour for opening the meeting the hall was crowded, and an overflow meeting was held in the basement and many turned away, unable to gain entrance. The platform was occupied by leading Republicans from various sections of the State. Chairman Lodge, of the Republican Committee, called the meeting to order, and spoke at considerable length. He concluded by introducing Gov. Robinson as the presiding officer, and the Governor addressed the meeting. Gov. Robinson was followed by Senators Dawes and Hoar, Hon. W. W. Crapo and Congressman W. W. Rice.

BEN. BUTLER TALKS.

Gen. B. F. Butler reached Washington on the morning of the 15th, and was at the White House bright and early to see the President for some purpose unknown. While waiting for the President's ear he chatted familiarly, and seemed in excellent spirits. When asked if he had a good time at Chicago, he replied that he never enjoyed a Convention so much in his life; that from the time he reached there until he left he was in a continual state of delight. It was barely possible though that everybody wasn't so easily pleased as he. With reference to his attitude toward the ticket he said he didn't know exactly how he did stand this morning, as he hadn't read the newspapers. "They are wondering whether I shall support Cleveland," said the General. "So am I. They are wondering whether I shall be a candidate myself; so am I. Therefore, when reporters call to interview me I receive them cordially and give them the most satisfactory answer I can. I say yes and no to all of their questions. The fellows who want me to support Cleveland can thus get up an interview to suit their side, the fellows who don't want me to support him can get up one to suit the other. Both are pleased, the public is mystified, and I get a lot of advertising which don't cost me a cent. There you have the case in a nutshell."

CLEVELAND'S POOR CHANCE.

Letters pour in on Sec. Vroeman against Gov. Cleveland. One from Rochester said a vote taken among the employes of Cox's shoe factory showed eight Cleveland men and 250 anti-Cleveland. A canvass among other shops showed equal unanimity among the workmen in opposition to Cleveland. It was reported from the same City that the street car employes were unanimous against Cleveland and were organizing Blaine and Logan clubs. The withdrawal of William Purcell from the Democratic electoral ticket had a most depressing effect on the Cleveland men in Rochester. Mr. Purcell is an Irishman, a leading Catholic and one of the leading Democrats of the State. The hostility shown toward him by Gov. Cleveland forced Mr. Purcell into retirement.

NO FUSION IN MICHIGAN.

The Democrat and Greenback State Committees met at Lansing on the 15th. The Democrat State Convention will be held at Grand Rapids August 27; the Greenback at Detroit August 19. The Democrats made all manner of offers looking to fusion on the State and National tickets, but the Greenbackers promptly and emphatically rejected them. It looks like no fusion in Michigan this time.

BUTLER'S IDEA.

Information has been received from close friends of Gen. Butler by B. E. Shively, Secretary of the anti-Monopolist Committee, dispelling doubts regarding Butler's candidacy for the Presidency on an independent ticket, and stating definitely and positively that he will run.

Butler's refusal at present to make a public statement, Shively says, is prompted by a desire to first see what will be done by the Convention of Labor Representatives to be held at Chicago, July 30.

THE CAMPAIGN FUND.

The following circular has been issued from the headquarters of the Republican National Committee:

DEAR SIR:—The pending Presidential campaign is of universal importance to the country. Every Republican is deeply interested in its result. The National Committee, on behalf of the Republican party, desires to make it justly vigorous and effective, and to secure certain success. Large sums are required, however, to meet the lawful and necessary expenses of the campaign, and to provide the same the Committee finds itself dependent upon the liberality of Republicans to make such voluntary contributions as their means will permit and as they feel inclined to give. You are therefore respectfully invited to send as soon as you conveniently may, by draft on New York or postal money order, to the order of B. F. Jones, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, 242 Fifth avenue, New York City, such sum as you may desire to contribute for the objects before mentioned. A receipt for the same will be sent by return mail. The Committee cheerfully calls the attention of every person holding any office, place or employment under the United States or any department of the Government to the provisions of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to regulate and improve the Civil Service of the United States," approved January 16, '83, and states that its influence will be exerted in conformity therewith.

B. F. JONES, Chairman.

KANSAS REPUBLICANS.

Following is the resolution adopted by the Kansas Republican State Convention in reference to prohibition:

"That as prohibition has by a vote of the people, without distinction of party, been adopted as the organic law of this State, we favor the faithful and honest enforcement of the constitutional amendment that the full effects of prohibition may be realized, that the declared will of the people may be respected, and that the majesty of the law be vindicated."

ONLY SEVENTEEN LEFT.

The New York Tribune says that 17 "Independent Republicans," six of them lawyers, and 11 reporters, gathered at No. 35 Nassau street on the 17th to attend the meeting of "the general committee of the Independent Republicans" of this State. Charles Mills, not long ago a Democratic office-holder on a salary of $4,000, in the Corporation Counsel's office, was one of the six Independents. Two years ago he belonged to the so-called Citizen's party. Another young lawyer with a carefully trimmed mustache, George W. Green, was present. H. E. Deming, an attorney, who lives in Brooklyn; Charles McVeagh, a young Broad street attorney; F. C. Barlow, District Attorney Olney's partner; and one of the counsel for the elevated railroads; Carl Schurz, a lawyer by profession if not by practice; and George William Curtis, made up the gathering. S. W. Grierson, a handsome young blonde, and who is a law clerk, did not take part in the meeting, and Mr. Barlow remained only a few minutes. The other six persons withdrew to an inner room, closed the door, and were afterward heard vigorously applauding each other's speeches. The eleven reporters were allowed to stand for two hours in the hall room, in which there was no furniture of any kind, not even seats. Secretary Grierson, however, entertained some of them by reading extracts from letters which he said the committee had received from all parts of the country. The first extract was from a letter received from Detroit, Mich., which read: "The nomination of Mr. Blaine is considered an imposition upon the Republican party." The writer stated further that delegates would be sent to the Independent Conference, which is to be held in an up-town club room in this city on Tuesday next. When asked the name of the writer, Sec. Grierson declined to give it, but the letter was signed in a legible hand as follows: "W. G. Bronlee, President of the Michigan Free Trade." An Indiana correspondent of the movement wrote from Indianapolis that he had been in conference with leading Gentlemen, presumably to draw up recruits, but apparently without much success, as he added: "There are only 18 names in all, but they are a choice lot of men, mostly young, and in dead earnest." These are samples of the letters read. When the meeting of the six broke up Mr. Green said that it was merely to make arrangements for the Conference. In answer to an inquiry he said that the Independents would support the Republican nominations except for the Presidency, and that this movement was not a legacy of the "Hancock Republicans clubs" of 1880.

WHAT THEY THINK OF BLAINE'S LETTER.

There is general commendation of Mr. Blaine's letter of acceptance at Washington. The prominence given to the subject of protection is regarded as striking the key note of the campaign. The absence of fireworks over the discussion of our foreign relations is regarded as adding much to the strength of the paper. At the Republican Committee rooms it is spoken of as certain to be one of the most effective campaign documents. A large edition will be immediately printed.

BUTLER WILL RUN.

Gen. Butler was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, on the 18th, and was called on by John Henry, President of the National Anti-Monopoly organization, F. B. Thurber, and others. After his interview Mr. Henry said to a Tribune reporter: "I saw Gen. Butler and had a conversation with him for about half an hour. He had not yet found time to go to his home in Massachusetts to rest and think the matter over. My opinion after that conversation is, that, if the interests of anti-monopoly and laboring men, and in order to keep the progressive element together, he will run for President, and will make the best fight he can in those States where he can fight to the best advantage. Much of what the General said must for the present remain confidential."

NOTES.

The Democratic Committee of North Carolina propose a joint canvass of the State by Democratic and Republican candidates for Governor.

Sec. Elkins, of the Republican National Committee, regards Cleveland as an easy man to beat. He says that Mr. Blaine will remain in Maine during the campaign, and will not appear on the stump.

The National Anti-Monopoly, Greenback Labor and National Union parties met in joint State Convention at San Francisco. Resolutions supporting Butler were unanimously adopted. Eight Butler electors will be placed in the field.

Judge Givan and Fred. Slater, who were defeated in the Democratic Convention of Dearborn County, Ind., for the nominations of Judge and Sheriff, respectively, will be put forward by Independent Democrats and supported by Republicans.

Louisville Democrats ratified Wednesday night. Watterson says the free traders are satisfied with the platform, and if the Protectionists are pleased, that ends the dispute. He agrees with Gen. Butler that the word "exclusively," in the platform, means "only," and that is all the free traders demanded.

Mr. John Francis Marvin, of Cambridge, telegraphs from New York, where he has been since the Democratic Convention, that 100,000 Irish-American Democrats of New York will vote for Blaine and Logan, regardless of the official action of Tammany. The Mulligan circular falls flat. A conference is to be called in a few days to form a National Committee.

Hall's Catarrh Cure acts directly upon the blood, and is the only scientific cure in the market. Price 75 cents.

The Lincoln Monument Falling in Ruins.

CHICAGO, July 19.—A staff correspondent of the Inter-Ocean has been investigating the condition of the monument at Springfield, Ill., over the remains of the late President Lincoln, and that paper publishes four columns of sensational matter as to its condition. It charges the grossest dishonesty in the performance of the work, and gives a detailed account of facts in the construction, the aggregate of which threaten the caving in of the terrace in which the crypt is situated, if not the overthrow of the monument itself. The correspondent finds that the inner walls are of soft brick, which are already rotten, and in many places wood and parts of the rubbish are found to fill spaces which should have been solid masonry. In February one of the arches, running the entire length of terrace, fell, and the flagstones which form the floor of the terrace are held up by timbers put in by the custodian. This arch had been keyed up with pine wedges and chunks of mortar. In places where the granite blocks of the terrace floor were not long enough to reach the wall, their inner ends are supported by inch pine boards. Where heavy granite columns for the statuary rest on terrace, they are levelled up with pine wedges, and the stones are broken by unequal weight. The inner walls are loose, and are held up by long props, now rotting. The heavy stone over the crypt in which the remains of Lincoln rest is supported on a pine board. The whole terrace on the north and east sides has been taken out to prevent the heavy stones from falling on the coffin below.

A Victory for the Prohibitionists.

MUSCATINE, Ia., July 19.—The first trial under the new prohibitory law in this County resulted in a victory for the Prohibitionists. The defendant, Jas. Wier, a saloon-keeper, was found guilty on two counts, and fined on each to the full limit of the law. The case was fought inch by inch by the saloon men, and was appealed to the District Court. Similar cases are pending against four others. Wier reopened his saloon to-day.

Buried Alive.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 19.—A well being dug at the factory of Duke & Sons, Durham, caved in, burying seven men. Three were taken out, one badly injured; four remain in the well, dead. One was heard begging for succor, saying the water was rising to his neck, and he was about to drown. Duke paid $5 an hour to men to dig.

A Prisoner Shot Dead.

ATLANTA, July 19.—In West Point, Sam Gibson, colored, grossly assaulted his own daughter, and was put in jail. Last night a party of men broke into the jail to lynch the prisoner. He resisted, cutting six of them severely. The lynchers then shot him dead.

Young Men! Read This.

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

A Horse with Five Feet.

SULLIVAN, Ill., July 18.—J. W. Delany, of Moultrie County, Ill., owns a horse with five distinct feet. The fifth foot is attached to the inner part of the right fore leg at the pastern joint, and is as perfect as the others, but smaller, but hangs about two inches from the ground.

Avenging Bogan Cash.

CHERAW, S. C., July 19.—Howley Douglass, generally thought to be the party who led the posse that killed Bogan Cash, was shot down to-day, while at work in a field. He claims to know who did the shooting.

Assassinated.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., July 19.—Word is received from Howard County that Mrs. William Tubley was shot and killed by some unknown person.

Consumption.

Notwithstanding the great number who yearly succumb to this terrible and fatal disease, which is daily winding its fatal coils around thousands who are unconscious of its deadly presence, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will cleanse and purify the blood of scrofulous impurities, and cure tubercular consumption (which is only scrofulous disease of the lungs). Send three letter stamps and get Dr. Pierce's complete treatise on consumption and kindred affections, with numerous testimonials of cures. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

PRESIDENT OF MEXICO.

The Electoral College finished its session on the 15th, and followed by crowds and preceded by a military band went to the residence of Gen. Diaz and informed him of his unanimous election to the Presidency. There were patriotic speeches and great enthusiasm. The bells of the City rung the hours in honor of the election of

The Irish Bolt.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The Irish-American independents met this afternoon at Clarendon Hall to receive the report of the committee on plan of organization. There were more than a hundred persons present, and among them were three or four emissaries of the County Democracy, who sought to create a disturbance, but were quietly, yet promptly, suppressed. The committee reported that the name of the organization should be, "The Irish-American Independents;" that a meeting to ratify the nomination of Blaine and Logan should be held at an early date, and that a delegate from each Assembly district should be appointed to form a central body to be known as the General Committee on Organization.

The proposed name of the organization provoked much discussion, several men contending that the title of the organization should include the names of Blaine and Logan, and a vote showed that this was the desire of a large majority of those present. The matter was, however, referred back to the Committee, which will probably report a name in consonance with the sentiment of the meeting. The following letter from the Anti-Monopoly League of the Twenty-second Assembly district, which numbers 240 members, was received and ordered entered in the minutes:

The Anti-Monopoly League of the Twenty second District, many of whom are Irish, cheerfully and emphatically endorse the nomination of James G. Blaine for President of the United States. We are in favor of such a vigorous foreign policy that the name American, like the name Roman in the days of old, shall be everywhere respected, and the citizens of this country shall be protected in foreign lands, and shall not be cast into foreign dungeons without trial and without probable cause; that American industry shall be protected, and that American ships shall carry American goods. Irish Americans have come into this country because, thanks to the oppression of free trade, they could not earn a fair living at home, and they are here confronted with a party, calling itself Democratic, which is trying to establish the English system for the enrichment of British manufacturers and the assured benefit of a few American importers. We hereby resolve to use our utmost efforts to secure the election of James G. Blaine to the Presidency of the United States.

BERNARD J. KELLY, President.

JAMES F. LEONARD,
RICHARD J. O'DONNELL, Vice Presidents.

Speeches were made by Patrick Logan and John Ennis. Mr. Logan arraigned Gov. Cleveland for his hostility to the interests of the workingmen as shown by his vetoes of the car drivers' bill, the child labor bill, and the mechanics' lien bill. In speaking of Gov. Cleveland he said: "He has not the instincts of a working man; he knows not their wants and cares not for them. Although the workingmen elected him Governor he has been the friend of monopoly. Now comes the tug of war. He now asks our suffrages to place him in the chair at Washington but he will not get them. As a workingman I take no exception to any American journal, not even to Harper's Weekly, which, however, has this week given a caricature as false as hell. I do not object to foreign dictation in the matter of whom this Nation shall select as its President. I ask of Irish-Americans are they ready to stand by the nominee of the London Times?"

Mr. Ennis said: "The question at issue is not of any nationality. It is purely an American question. James G. Blaine is a true American in principle, heart and soul, and will defend the flag which symbolizes them. Cleveland is the representative of English free trade principles. I was never in favor of a third party. The workingmen have not the machinery to make one successful. A balance of power is a thousand times better."

WASHINGTON, July 21.—M. J. Dorgan, a prominent Irishman of Philadelphia, was here to-day. He is at the head of one of the trades unions of that City and has always been a Democrat. He was asked: "Is the disaffection among the Irishmen toward Cleveland as general as reported?"

"I do not believe it has been much exaggerated," was the reply. "I am pretty well acquainted among the Irish of Philadelphia and I know that hundreds of them, it will be safe to say thousands, will not vote the Democratic ticket. The old bosses of that party are making great efforts to stop the stampede, and their newspapers pretend to say that it won't amount to much, but just let them wait till the votes are counted and they'll find out to their sorrow."

"What will be the effect if Butler runs?"

"It will not change the result," he said.

"Have you seen the Irish World lately, for if you have read the views of the editor of that paper you know mine. I agree with his sentiments perfectly. A great many of us would be glad to vote for Butler, but we want to see Cleveland beaten at all hazards, and the surest way to bring about that result is to vote directly for Blaine. We can do this more readily because we are satisfied with his position on what we consider the most important question of the day. I know that the Irish voters of this country have been considered the property of the Democratic party, but we are going to show the people this Fall that we can be independent if we choose."

The G. A. R. Reunion.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 20.—Every effort is being made to make the G. A. R. reunion the grandest event of a like character the country has ever known. The City is completely enveloped in bunting and flags of all nations fly from almost every window. No pains or expense are being spared. The citizens at the request of a decorative committee, are entering heartily into the work. Magnificent arches are being erected on the principal streets, some of which already the City puts on a holiday air, in marked contrast to the bedrock business way of the "wonderful city's" way of doing things ordinarily. The old veterans will be royally entertained, and Mayor Pillsbury has thrown open wide the gates of the city to them. Headquarters for almost all the States have been established, and a number of posts have already reported. The camp fire is burning at the fair grounds, within corporate limits of the city. Trains will be running there every 15 minutes during the day, commencing to-morrow morning. Gen. John A. Logan and a number of noted heroes of the war will be present during the week. A very advantageous and pleasing feature of the encampment will be the keeping of a register in which every soldier's name, number of regiment and company will be inscribed alphabetically, together with the headquarters, so that inquiring comrades can easily find him. On every train posts are coming in and already the hotels are crowded to their utmost capacity. Many are taking advantage of the accommodations at the several lake resorts contiguous.

A Tough Story, but Undoubtedly True.

ATHENS, N. Y., July 21.—Ezekiel Eads, who died recently in this County, aged 65 years, was born without ears and without apertures where his ears should have been. He was able, however, to gather sound through his mouth, and could hear conversation that was carried on in an ordinary tone. His hair was black at birth, but was interchanged with oddly-shaped gray spots, some of them resembling minute human hands and ears. These singular markings never changed, and his black hair never turned gray. Eads had 14 children. The oldest, aged 45, has not a gray hair in his head, his hair being as black as coal, while the youngest, aged 13, is as gray as a man of 70.

The Prohibitionists.

PITTSBURG, July 22.—Delegates are arriving in large numbers, and the indications are the Convention will be a full one. The main features of the platform will be prohibition and home protection. It will favor civil service reform; removing the appointing power from the President, and making all offices elective; opposition to all monopolies and special privileges; a declaration in favor of reserving the public lands for actual settlers; denouncing stock and grain speculations, and take high grounds on all questions of moral reform. It will favor female suffrage and denounce polygamy.

The estimate given of the probable strength of the party varies with the enthusiasm of the delegates. Some claim it will poll 500,000 votes, while the more sanguine put it as high as 1,000,000.

The Virginia Campaign.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Star says: "Gen. Mahone, it is understood, will ask for an injunction to restrain the Secretary of State of Virginia from using the poll books under the new apportionment of the State. He claims the Democratic Legislature passed the apportionment bill without the necessary two-thirds, the vote being two-thirds of those present, instead of two-thirds of the whole Legislature."

The people of Des Moines have at last made up the purse of $30,000 required to secure the permanent location of the State Fair, and the State will furnish an equal amount.

The Independent Pow-Wow.

NEW YORK, July 22.—A meeting of Independents opposed to Blaine and Logan was announced for to-day at the University Club Theater, this City. For an hour before the time fixed there was an unusual stir in that generally quiet locality, and inside the corridors of the little theater a consultation of Independents was busily carried on. Among the more prominent faces noticeable were George William Curtis and Carl Schurz. The latter was the center of an interested and animated group. Clarence Bowen, of the Independent, and other of the seceding members of the Brooklyn Young Republican Club were present. The Secretaries made up a list of those who were to be present, which showed Massachusetts more numerously represented than any other State except New York. A few from New Jersey and Connecticut, and some from other distant States, were on the roll, which, at 11 o'clock, is still incomplete.

Admission to the hall is by ticket, but any one signing the following formula, furnished on printed slips to each applicant, is given admission without question:

"Disapproving of the nominations made by the Republican National Convention at Chicago as unworthy of support, and believing the interest of good government and public morals demand the defeat of the Republican candidates for President and Vice President, and being therefore resolved not to vote for Blaine and Logan, I desire to take part with other Republican and Independent voters in the conference to be held at the University Club theater."

The hall was well filled when the meeting was called to order. The National Temperance Society circulated a memorial to the Conference, asking it to take cognizance of the cheap, liquor traffic, and requesting that it would not endorse the saloon-plank of the Democratic platform, which says, "We oppose sumptuary laws which vex the citizen and interfere with individual liberty."

The appearance of Geo. Wm. Curtis on the platform evoked cheers and applause. He called the conference to order near noon, and welcomed the delegates. He read the call for the conference, and when he reached the portion addressed to Republicans who will not vote for Blaine and Logan, he was interrupted by hearty applause.

Charles S. Codman was elected President. The list of Vice Presidents and Enrollment Committee was read, including Carl Schurz, Gen. Barlow and C. J. Bonaparte, of Maryland. The nominees were all elected.

Col. Codman made an address, in which he said: "You confer great honor on me in choosing me to preside over not a body of office-holders, but of citizens whose only desire is for the good of the whole country. We have decided to cast aside party affiliations for the time being. The nomination of the Republican party for President is an insult to American manhood. Blaine has not denied the record of the charges that he used his public office for private gain, and we fear he will continue his usual methods—that he will prove no deadhead in any enterprise he may embark in. We make no charges against his private character, but Blaine is not fit to be President of the United States. There is no great issue clearly defined between the two parties, so that we have to confine ourselves to the question of the fitness of candidates."

When Codman concluded, Schurz moved a Committee be appointed to act on the resolutions and address. Carried.

Horace E. Deming, of Brooklyn, said he believed this conference would leave behind it some mark that would show it intended to do some fighting during this campaign. He moved a committee be appointed to report a plan of permanent organization. Carried, and a committee was appointed, with Deming as Chairman.

The Committees retired for consultation, and Col. Theo. Lyman, of Brookline, Mass., made an address. He had no objection to parties. It was a dangerous thing to be an Independent, for several reasons. There was even the risk of being called a crank, but we can only go so far with a party. When a party oversteps the bounds of decency it is our duty to leave it. When a party fails to fulfill its mission it will die. We want an honorable and able man for President, and I believe Gov. Cleveland is such a man.

Thomas R. Bacon, of New Haven, said the independent movement had grown to an enormous strength. It had twice defeated Blaine's presidential aspirations within the party, and he hoped that it would now defeat him without the party. We are told that Blaine was not nominated by any wire pulling or machine, and we fear that is true, and if the Republican party reached the point where it takes a man of such a damaged reputation as Blaine, it is time for somebody to bolt.

Col. Higganson, of Cambridge, Mass., said he had never seen a more gratifying assemblage. It reminded him of the gatherings of anti-slavery agitators. That movement was successful, and he believed this would be. He said:

"I severed all allegiance for the time being to the party to which I have belonged since its birth. I have burned my ships behind me. If at the end of 10 years I find myself the humblest member of the new party, I shall accept it as inevitable. I think bolting is a good thing some times."

The speaker declared that the weakest part of the enemy was Blaine, and the strongest force of his own army was Cleveland.

As the Committee on Resolutions was not ready to report, a recess was taken.

Latest Foreign Items.

THE GREAT DEMONSTRATION IN LONDON.

LONDON, July 21.—9:30 P. M.—The procession of trade unions and others who take part in the demonstration in favor of the franchise bill at Hyde Park this afternoon is now forming on the Thames embankment. There is an immense attendance.

9:30 P. M.—All approaches from the Strand to the embankment are thronged. Scarlet banners indicate to the various trades unions the places where they should assemble. The great crowd manifests the utmost good humor, and the best order prevails. No attempt was made to interfere with the procession. Radical political hamlets find a brisk sale among the throng. The Prince and Princess of Wales will witness the procession from Whitehall

Much "chaff" was indulged in by the spectators along the line of march, especially by those in the procession were more than usually adorned. Several thousand agricultural laborers from Keat and Sussex marshalled at Black Friar's bridge. The procession moved in the following order: Mounted farriers, agricultural laborers, provincial deputations, London trades council, representatives from printing, bookbinding, paper, iron, metal, clothing, leather, shipping, building, cabinet making, fancy goods and general trades, political clubs, liberal associations, temperance bodies and friendly societies. Each section arriving at the park marched to the platform assigned, and the band played until the Chairman arrived.

BLOWING UP THE CZAR.

WARSAW, July 21.—The circumstances which led to the discovery of the plot to blow up the palace of the Czar during his stay here have just been made public. It appears the Nihilists had ordered a student to poison a high police official, who was the father of the student's fiance. The student refused, and poisoned himself. Two letters which he left to his betrothed led to the discovery of the conspiracy.

SOVEREIGN RIGHTS.

LONDON, July 21.—The Porte has sent a circular note to the powers, notifying them of its assumption of the postal service. The note says that the existence of foreign post-office in Turkey is an infringement of the sovereign rights of the Sultan. It is rumored the Porte will, on the 1st of August, surround the foreign office in Constantinople with gendarmes to prevent the posting of letters. The various ambassadors have asked their respective governments for orders in view of such contingency.

A GREAT FIRE RAGING.

GLOUCESTER, July 22.—What now threatens to become a serious conflagration broke out this morning in Harvey & Farr's block factory. A heavy breeze is blowing, and the fire is extending rapidly. All buildings on Duncan's Point are in danger.

THE LONDON DEMONSTRATION.

LONDON, July 22.—The Telegraph says: The demonstration of the Trades Unions yesterday was the most remarkable and imposing ever witnessed during Victoria's reign. Over 100,000 men marched in the procession with a decorum rising to dignity. It will not do for the Peers to mock or undervalue its peaceful, simple methods, or decry it as a paid show.

The Standard says: The behavior of the people was admirable, but the demonstration has not changed the political situation in the slightest degree. The judgment of the modest and silent section of the community will not be affected. The Ministry should concern themselves with the sober majority, who stay at home and think for themselves, instead of following brass bands through the streets and passing resolutions.

ENO WILL ENJOY HIMSELF.

QUEBEC, July 22.—John C. Eno has rented the splendidly furnished residence in St. John street. He has been joined by his wife and three daughters from New York

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Winifred Costillo, a Gypsy queen, died quite suddenly near Louisville, Sunday.

Cashier Seymour, of Arnold, Constable & Co., New York, is $50,000 short in his accounts, and has fled to Europe.

Wm. Neal, the Ashland murderer, has been reprieved by the Governor of Kentucky till the Court of Appeals can hear the case.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Counterfeit $10 United States Treasury notes were passed at Rockaway yesterday. The culprits escaped.

Capt. W. B. Chew, one of the best known conductors on the Baltimore & Ohio Railway, has been arrested on a charge of embezzling funds.

J. E. Wisner, the wealthiest man in Ransom County, Dak., was thrown from his buggy by a runaway team and it is feared fatally injured.

Chas. E. Brown has been arrested in Boston on the charge of buying up English shilling pieces, gilding them with gold, and passing them off for gold.

James Van Eaten, of Terre Haute, Ind., being in poor health and out of employment, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. He leaves two children.

The Postoffice at Swanton, Vt., was burglarized Tuesday night. The safe was blown open. The work was evidently done by experts. The thieves secured $800 in cash and $7,000 in notes.

Thomas Brigham, a farmer near Whitewater, Wisconsin, went to the pantry at night for a lunch. He mistook for custard a plate of poison prepared for rats, and died in great agony within an hour.

C. S. Gilliland, of Sabinoal, Tex., committed suicide, because, as he said he wanted rest. He was a man of culture and had traveled extensively. He had been drinking.

Henry Burke, colored, who attempted to outrage a little white girl, was captured in the garret of an old house at Tuscaloosa, Ala. A mob at midnight took him from jail and hanged him to a tree in the street, then put five bullets in his body.

A package containing $7,000, forwarded by the Assistant Treasurer at New Orleans by express to the United States Treasurer, when opened was found $4,000 short. There were evidences the package had been opened and resealed during transmission. The loss will fall on the express company.

Charles H. Martin of Toronto, died Monday from injuries received on Thursday last in a fight between two juvenile lacross clubs. His assailant, Charles Thompson, has been adjuttted to bail on his father's surety in $500.

While the Zimmerman family were on the roof of their residence in Chicago, Saturday, looking at a display of fireworks, Mrs. Annie Zimmerman was killed. It was ascertained that she was hit by a papier mache bomb which had not exploded. Her brains were dashed out. No blame is attached to any one.

DENVER, July 18.—Frank E. Everett, for a number of years a banker at Golden, Col., suicided by shooting while insane from chloral, taken for medical purposes. He left his business in good shape. He formerly lived in Boston.

The friends of W. G. Swan, defaulting Chief Clerk and Local Treasurer of the Northern Pacific, claim that he did not attempt suicide, but took an overdose of chloral to bring sleep, and that when he fully recovers he can explain his accounts.

Lizzie Emmerich, aged 20, a well known young lady of Franklin Township, near Pittsburg, on the 16th, committed suicide by shooting herself in the head. Inability to keep up with the other scholars at school is assigned as the reason for the deed.

A parallel to the celebrated Wheeler strangling case occurred at San Francisco late Wednesday night. Frank E. Hutchins, machinist, strangled his mistress, Nettie Simms, because she refused to live with him. Hutchins, when arrested, expressed great joy over the deed.

Prof. Maynard, a Fort Smith, Ark., dancing master, was cowhided by Miss Hannah Howe and Miss Rachel Smith, because he had made some remarks derogatory to their character. The young ladies were arrested and fined $8 15 each, which was paid by the citizens.

A Mr. Herne, a prominent stock raiser of Dickinson County, Kan., sold $4,000 worth of stock and handed the money to his wife for safe-keeping during his temporary absence in Topeka. When he returned he found his wife and money missing—the woman having eloped with a sporting man of Abilene.

MILWAUKEE, July 17.—John Hoffman, a young man employed at the Daily Sentinel office, was shot and mortally wounded in the back this morning by Gustav Frior, who alleges that Hoffman slandered his sister. The assailant was arrested. He promisesto make more definite charges at his trial.

A dispatch from Kingston, Ont., says that hunter drivers on the Madawaska River and Italians on the Kingston & Pembroke Railroad at Calabogie had a desperate scrimmage Monday. The Italians, 25 strong, armed with revolvers and bowie knives, dispersed some 50 raftsmen. Several persons were injured, not seriously.

Wm. W. Johnson, a prominent citizen and extensive real estate and insurance broker of Greenpoint, L. I., has disappeared, taking $4,000 to $5,000, the proceeds of sales of property, real estate belonging to others. He leaves a wife and four children. It is supposed Johnson lost large sums in speculation and fast living.

Miss Emma Kempf, a pretty young woman, of Kenosha, who was visiting in Racine, Wis., went buggy riding with Frank Shirley. A spark from Shirley's cigar set her clothing on fire, and she was horribly burned before the flames were extinguished. She lingered in great agony until noon the next day, when death ended her sufferings.

Henry Bloom, a Baltimore & Ohio express messenger, was arrested at Pittsburg for stealing a package containing $10,000. The money was sent from Baltimore to Cumberland. Instead of delivering it, he took it home and offered to divide it with his bondsmen. The latter took the money and had Bloom arrested, as he was preparing to leave.

HENRY, Ills., July 16.—Rev. L. O. Thompson, in company with his son Sidney, and Freddie Bishop, of Medina, N. Y., lads about 12 years of age, was out boating and fishing on the Illinois River at this point this afternoon, and, nearing the dam across the river, their skiff was drawn into the eddies, capsized, and all three were drowned. Mr. Thompson was Pastor of the Presbyterian Church here, and a popular preacher, author and scholar. None of the bodies are yet recovered.

Alexander Kreuse, a German, committed an assault on a colored woman at Lambert's Point, Va., last Friday night. When his crime became known several workmen were so incensed that it was with difficulty they were kept from hanging him. On Sunday night they captured him. He was bound and carried to a clump of trees a quarter of a mile distant, where a through coat of tar and feathers was rubbed into his skin. He was then told to leave within 12 hours. Kreuse has not since been heard from.

Mrs. Swisshelm Dying.

PITTSBURG, July 22.—Jane Gray Swisshelm, the noted Abolitionist and advocate of female rights, is dying at her home in Sewickley, Pa. On Saturday, the 12th inst., she was taken ill with a complaint common to her in Summer, and since then has been growing steadily weaker until last night she lost consciousness. Mrs. Swisshelm was born in this City in 1813, and her life has been a most eventful one. For 40 years she has been a regular contributor for many leading papers of the country.

Look Out for the New Comet.

ROCHESTER, July 20.—Dr. Swift, Director of the Warner Observatory, has received intelligence of the discovery of a comet by Prof. E. E. Barnard, of Nashville, on the night of the 16th inst., which fact was verified by the motion of the comet to-night. It is in the head of the Wolf; right ascension, 15 hours, 50 minutes and 30 seconds; declination south, 17 degrees and 10 minutes, and is moving slowly in an easterly direction. It seem to be growing brighter, and is probably coming toward earth. This is the first comet discovered in the Northern Hemisphere this year.

Gen. Longstreet Requested to Resign.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The President has called for the resignation of Gen. James Longstreet as United States Marshal for the Northern District of Georgia. This action is based on the recommendation of the Attorney General, who had preferred charges against him for carelessness and inefficiency, and asked for his immediate removal. It is generally understood he will be succeeded by John E. Bryant.

A Noble Offer.

NEW YORK, July 22.—Mrs. Matilda Schultz wrote to the Health Board from Cincinnati, offering her services in case of the outbreak of cholera here, she having had experience, and has a diploma from the Woman's Medical College. Her services will be thankfully accepted if required.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Columbus (Ga.) cotton factories have reduced wages of operators ten per cent.

The Pope has given 20,000 francs and Grevy 10,000 francs for the relief of the cholera sufferers.

Atlanta cotton mills have decided to reduce production at least 25 per cent. by shutting down a part of each month.

The corner stone of the new capitol building at Lincoln, Neb., was laid Tuesday, with imposing Masonic ceremonies.

The next Convention of the Expressmen's Mutual Benefit Association will be held on the second Wednesday in July, 1886, at Chicago.

At the sale of California blooded stock at Sacramento, a two-year-old by Norfolk fetched $3,700, the 14 animals sold realizing $19,200.

Two hundred workmen in the American print works, at Fall River, struck Tuesday against an increase of work without an increase of pay.

Delegates to the Flint Glass Workers' Convention at Pittsburg are emphatically opposed to Cleveland. The organization numbers about 4,000.

An artesian well is being bored at Aberdeen, Dakota, with a view to obtaining permanent power to run a mill producing 300 barrels of flour per day.

Eight families of "assisted emigrants" arrived at New York Tuesday, four from Mayo, Ireland, four from Bresian, Germany. All will be sent back.

According to the assessment rolls returned to the State Comptroller, the taxable value of Texas this year shows an increase over last of $60,000,000.

The Baltimore & Ohio, the Postal and the Bankers's & Merchant's Telegraph Companies having formed a pool for 22 years, all the offices are to be consolidated.

The strike of journeyman plasterers and Knapp & Co.'s shoe hands, Philadelphia, has ended. The plasterers got the advance asked; the shoemokers compromised.

At the running meeting that closed at Washington Park, Chicago, Saturday, the total won in stakes and purses was $91,000, the stakes alone aggregating $64,000.

The Board of Directors of the Mt. Vernon, Coshocton & Wheeling Railway Company have decided to complete the survey through to Wheeling from Coshocton, O.

Two sons of Thomas Lee, a farmer on Roaring Creek, near Ashland, Pa., and a man named Kohler, were killed while saving stock from a barn fired by lightning.

A temporary restraining order was issued Monday by Judge O'Rourke, restraining the City Council of Fort Wayne, Ind., from purchasing the canal within the city limits.

Forty lasters in the shoe factory of E. P. Dodge & Co., Newburyport, Mass., have struck for an increase of wages. If the strike continues, 400 or 500 employes will be thrown out of work.

The owners of 50,000 head of cattle in Oklahoma have formed a pool to reduce the expense of taking care of herds, and will employ one man and eight horses to every 1,000 head.

Mrs. E. A. Conner, a newspaper correspondent, having charged that New York intelligence offices were procuring girls for disreputable purposes, the Mayor has ordered an investigation.

Business men of Philadelphia agreed to recommend that the Council appropriate $10,000 for the Philadelphia Exhibit at New Orleans, and authorized the Mayor to appoint a Committee on the matter.

A terrific rain and wind storm is reported in Southeastern Dakota, Monday. Crops and buildings were badly damaged. There was hail at some points. Several persons were injured, but none killed.

The suit of the Brush Electric Company against the United States Electric Lighting Company was decided by Judge Shipman, of Baltimore, in favor of the latter. The suit has been pending four years.

The Fireman's Trust Insurance Company, of New York, is being closed up and policy holders being reinsured. Assets, $783,000; liabilities, $171,000. They have been too conservative to compete with more pushing rivals.

James Smith, General Traffic Manager of the Wabash Railroad, has appointed M. Knight General Freight Agent, H. B. McLellan General Eastern Agent, W. H. Smith Commercial Agent for Kansas City, and E. O. Hudson Commercial Agent for St. Louis.

The July meetings at Chautauqua are in full operation. The School of Languages and Teachers' Retreat are fully attended. The departments for instruction and the number of professors is greatly in excess of previous years.

Fhallas trotted a mile at Chicago Tuesday in 2:13¾, in the fourth heat, after having won two preceding heats in very fast time, thus beating Smuggler's record 1¼ seconds. This is not only the fastest stallion time, but the fastest fourth heat ever trotted by any animal.

The composition of the sub-Committee of the House Military Committee, which was directed by the House to visit and investigate the management of various soldiers' homes during recess, has been announced by Chairman Gen. Rosecrans, and is as follows: Slocum, Murray, Steele, and Cutcheon. The sub-Committee will meet in Dayton, August 18, after concluding their labors there they will proceed to Milwaukee.

Congressman Beach says the beauties of Yellowstone Park are greatly overrated. He says the grass is so brown and withered that it would take a 10-acre range to fatten a grasshopper. There is frost every night in the year, and when people are not freezing they are fighting mosquitos as large as kittens.

The Grand Lodge of Knights of Honor of Mississippi sustain the action of the Supreme Grand in establishing the headquarters of the Supreme Lodge of St. Louis, and repudiate the action of the members who tried to bring injunction proceedings to hold the officers of the Supreme Reporter and Supreme Treasurer at Louisville.

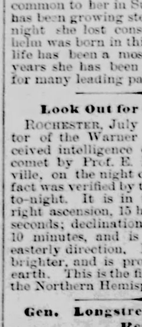
Sen. Logan will not for the present at least visit New York. His intention now is to go West first. He will leave Washington the last of this week for Minneapolis, where he will attend a reunion of the Army of the Tennessee and of the Grand Army of the Republic on the 23d inst. He will afterwards visit his home, and he thinks it is probable that he may then go to New York for a brief visit.

A meteor fell in the vicinity of the City of St. Mary's, Kan., Monday. On examining the fragments which were secured it was discovered that it contained metals, which makes it one of the rarest specimens in the world. Only three specimens similar to this one are known to have fallen—one in Europe in 1750, another in Dickinson County, Tenn., in 1835, and another at Brenham, Tex., in 1847.

Some boys while playing on the river bank at Davenport, Ia., unearthed a box containing from 75 to 100 pounds of counterfeit dimes, bearing the date, as nearly as could be made out, of 1844. The box was rotten, bearing evidence of having been buried for a number of years.

The Wabash Road, in leasing the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw line, agreed to pay to the bondholders 36 per cent. of the gross earnings, or in any event, to pay 7 per cent. interest on said bonds, which amount to $4,500,000. The Wabash defaulted the interest due July 1. Under the terms of the lease, the road reverts, in case of default, after the lapse of 30 days. Some of the mortgage holders talk of taking steps to regain possession of the line.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powder. SOLD ONLY IN CANS. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, New York.

A WICKED ADULTERATION

Eleven Per Cent. of Tartrate of Lime Discovered in Price's Baking Powder.

Analysis of Price's Baking Powder, of Chicago, shows:

LIME	3.53 per cent.
AMMONIA	1.05 per cent.
Starch	19.00 per cent.

Prof. Habirshaw, of New York, found the following in Price's Powder:

TARTRATE OF LIME	11.85 per cent.

Aside from the inferiority of a powder containing a useless substance equaling about one eighth of its entire weight (and which is the cause of the great lack of strength of Price's Baking Powder, as shown by the tests of the Government Chemists), there is to be considered the serious consequences that may arise from taking this large amount of lime into the system.

Lime cannot be decomposed by heat, and is not eliminated in mixing or baking, and therefore all of this enormous proportion, as found in Price's Baking Powder, remains in the bread, biscuit or cake with which it is mixed, and is taken into the stomach.

By the application of heat to lime carbonic acid gas is driven off, and there is left quick-lime, a caustic so powerful that it is used by tanners to eat the hair from hides of animals, and in dissecting rooms to quickly rot the flesh from the bones of dead subjects.

Lime mixed with starch (and both are found in Price's Powder) will produce a ferment. The process is not quick, and does not take place until the food in which the baking powder is used has been some time in the stomach. Indigestion, dyspepsia and more serious disorders result.

The cause of this large amount of Lime in Price's Baking Powder is the use of cheap and impure materials.

Prof. C. B. Gibson, Chemist of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, had in view these impure powders containing lime, like Price's, when, after having made an examination of many of them, he volunteered the following testimony that Royal Baking Powder is the best and purest in the market:

THE ROYAL ABSOLUTELY PURE.

"ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.: I recently procured a sample of your (Royal) baking powder from the kitchen of a private family in this city, and subjected it to an examination. I found it so different from many of the baking powders advertised as 'strictly' and 'absolutely' pure,' and so far superior, that I thought you would be pleased to know it, and might find use for the certificate.

"In view of the vast difference and stupendous frauds that are offered to the most 'gullible' people on the face of the earth, it pleases me occasionally to strike an 'honest article.'

"Respectfully, "C. B. GIBSON."

The Markets.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE,
WEDNESDAY, July 23, 1884.

To-day's reports up to the latest hour by telegraph to the BLADE say money is loaning at 2@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6½ per cent. Bar silver, 110⅜. Sterling Exchange steady: $4.85@4.85¼ for long and $4.87@4.87¼ for short. Government bonds firm. State securities dull. Railway bonds higher. Stocks quiet and firmer. Prices rallied ⅛@⅜ per cent. Business light.

Government Bonds—6s, registered, 100¼; 4½s, registered, 120⅝; 4s, 120¼; Pacific 6s, '95, 124.

The following will show the change in Government bonds during the past week:

	July 15.	July 8.
4½'s coupons	119⅜	119¼
4's coupons	120⅛	119⅝
3's registered	100¼	100
Pacific 6's, '95	124	123

TRADE.

Reports from various quarters of the country show that business has not shown improvement. The situation in the West seems relatively stronger than in the East, as a fair trade is reported in leading articles of merchandise in Chicago, St. Louis and other cities. In Boston there has been a little better reign of revival of business than last week. As a whole, however, it cannot be said that trade has been of anything like a cheering character.

THE MARKETS.

On Tuesday, of last week, No 2 Red Wheat brought 96c in this market; on Wednesday it was worth 95c; on Thursday it clased at 93½c; on Friday it rose to 89½c; on Saturday it improved to 89½c, and on Monday the value was 90¾c, exhibiting an improvement during the week of 1¼c.

During the past week there was more animation in the wheat market than the one immediately preceding. There was also a better outward movement which had a tendency to stiffen prices a little. Stocks are now much below those for a corresponding period last year, and there is not for the first time for months that dullness prevails in both hemispheres, which might hold well for a week or two. But as it is, the new crop of winter wheat will soon begin to come to market in considerable volume, and as it can be made immediately available on account of its dryness, speculators for a rise should go cautiously, as they may find themselves pinched. It is now thought that the outcome of the new winter wheat crop will exceed 330 millions of bushels. In Spring wheat the outlook never was better. The condition is up to the normal standard, 100; Dakota stands at 102c, and Minnesota and Wisconsin at 101c. Corn has held up fairly well. Dry weather is reported from all sections, but so far the crop has suffered but little. Unless rain sets in there will be a disappointing potato crop in places where there has been no rain for some time past.

At to-day's session of the Toledo Produce Exchange market for cash wheat was well patronized. Prices were steady but lower.

Sales No 2 Red Wheat to-day	83,500
Sales No 2 Red Wheat yesterday	83,000

No. 2 Red Wabash Wheat, 86c; No 2 soft Red Wheat, 92c; No 2 Lake Shore soft Red Wheat, 91½c, to arrive do, 90½c; No 3 Red Wheat, 87c, Lake Shore.

White Wheat—No 2, 93c, Lake Shore, one lot only selling.

For future delivery less No 2 Wheat sold then on the preceding day. Prices irregular and lower.

	July. bu	Aug. bu	Sept. bu	Oct. bu	Nov. bu
Sales to-day	10000	14000	13(?)		
Sales yesterday	115000	90000	12(?)		

Seller August, 89½c, closed at 89¾c, 1½c decline; seller September, 90¾c, and to close, 89¾c, 1½c depressed; seller October, 91½@91c, 1c off.

Cash corn sold light. New high mixed, 55c; rejected corn, 53½c; no grade corn, 48c.

For future delivery there was but one sale of No 2 corn, that for September delivery, at 56c.

General Produce.

PITTSBURG, July 22.—Oil—Market dull and irregular; trading light; opened at 62½c, declined to 61½c, rallied and advanced to 62¾c and at 1 o'clock, 63¼c bid.

CHICAGO, July 22—12:21 P. M.—Wheat—Seller August, 82⅝c; seller September, 83¼c; seller October, 84⅝c. Corn—Seller August, 53⅝c; seller September, 53⅝c; seller October, 53¼c; seller the year, —c. Oats—August, 36¾c; September, 26¼c; October, —c; seller the year, 25¾c. BUFFALO, July 22.—Wheat dull; No 2 hard nash, 103½c; 104½c August; No 1 hard Spring, 104c asked for year; 103c September. Corn neglected and scarce at 59c for July. Oats firm 28¼c for No 2 white. Canal freights strong and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, July 22—Wheat steady; No 2 83¾c; July, 84½c; August, 82¼c; September, 81c; receipts, 38,000 bu; shipments, 11,000 bu. Corn unsettled; No 2, 53¼c; rejected, —c. Oats steady; No 2 White, —c; receipts, — bu; shipments, — bu. Corn—No 2 cash, 54c; receipts, — bu; shipments, — bu. Oats —No 2 white, 27c asked; No 2, 33½c asked; receipts, — bu; shipments, — bu.

DETROIT, July 22—Wheat—market weak; cash 101c; July, 101½c; August, 93c; September, 93¼c; October, —c; No 2 Red, cash, 92c; Michigan red, 92c; No 3 Red, 90c; No 2 White, —c; receipts, — bu; shipments, — bu. Corn—No 2 cash, 54c; receipts, — bu; shipments, — bu. Oats —No 2 white, 27c asked; No 2, 33½c asked; receipts, — bu; shipments, — bu.

TOLEDO, July 22—Flour dull; family, $4 00@4 50; fancy, $4 75@5 00. Wheat easier; new, 87@88c. Corn quiet and easy; No. 2 mixed, 54@54½c. Oats scarce and firm; No 2 mixed, 33½c. Rye quiet; No 2, 66c. Pork quiet at $16 00@ —. Lard firm at $7 00. Bulk meats quiet at $5 50@5 12½@5 15 00. Bacon quiet at $6 25@6 50@6 00@9 40@9 60. Whisky quiet and steady at 107c.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Markets closed weak and lower. Wheat—Seller July, 82@c August; 83¾c September; 84⅝c October; —c November. Corn—20¾c cash and July; 53⅞@ August; 54¼c September; —c asked October; —c year; —c May. Oats—28¼c for July; 28¾c August; 26c September; —c the year. Rye 62½c. Barley, 85¼c. Flax seed nominal. Whisky at 110c. Pork at $24 July and August; $ September; $— October. Lard—; $6 97½ July; $7 02½ August; $7 12½ September.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21—Flour—Market steady Western and winter low grades, $4 00@4 50; Extra, $—@—; Pennsylvania family, $—@— do roller process, $—@—; Ohio, $4 75@5 50; Indiana, $4 75@5 50; St. Louis and Southern Illinois, $5 00@5 50; winter wheat patent, $5 50@6 25; Wisconsin, $3 50@5 75; Minnesota, $3 75@5 50; Minnesota patent, $5 75@6 25. Wheat quiet; No 1 Pennsylvania Red, —c; No 2 red, July, 86@87c; September —c; October, —c. Corn—Steamer supply, very little doing; rejected, —c; No 3 mixed, 63c; No 3 yellow, —c; steamer mixed, 63@63½c; sail high mixed, track, 64c. Oats in good demand; closed 24@25c higher; rejected, 20@21c; No 2 mixed, 27½@28c; No 3 white, 30¼c; No 2 white, 40@41cc; No 1 white, —c.

NEW YORK July 22.—Flour—Receipts, 16,000 bbls; sales, 12,000 bbls; market firm and fairly active. Wheat—Receipts, 48,000 bu; No 2 Red, August, 89@89¼c; 416,000 do do September, 90¾@91c; 464,000 do October, 90¾@100c; 8,000 do do November, 101¾c; 8,000 do do February, 106c; 8,000 do do Spring, August, 93¼c. Corn—Receipts, 1,000 bu; market ½@¾c lower; unsettled and dull; No 2 cash, 57¾c asked; 49@63½c; futures, 62@63¾c; sales, 415,000 bu. Oats—Receipts, 18,000 bu; market eas